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VOL. XXII NO. 152 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Nation Must Celebrate Completion Of Mahatma's Tour

Epoch In History Of Hinduism

ALL-INDIA HARIJAN DAY ON JULY 29

Country Must Redeem Pledge To Root Out Untouchability

NEW DELHI, June 27.

An appeal to the country to celebrate the completion of Gandhiji's Harijan tour by observing the Harijan Day on 29th July has been issued by Mr. G. D. Birla, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The appeal gives details of the Harijan campaign since it was started after Gandhiji's historic fast, also the Mahatma's whirlwind tour all over India, including his march in Orissa.

The appeal reiterates Hindus' pledge to Harijans given at the Bombay Conference on the 25th September, 1932, and stresses the necessity of renewed efforts in the future.

Mr. G. D. Birla has issued the following statement regarding the completion of Gandhiji's Harijan tour and how to celebrate Sunday July 29, 1934.

"The Harijan tour of Gandhiji was started at Wardha in November, 1933 and will come to close on August 2, 1934 at Benares, after a priod of 9 months.

FROM CAPE TO BENARES.

"It was started as a whilwind tour in South India, was continued in Orissa as a pilgrim's march and will aptly end in Benares, the most sacred place for Hinuds."

The tour will mark an epoch in the history of Hinduism, when the greatest step was taken for the uplift of Harijans and regeneration of Hinduism.

PLEDGE FOR MORE EFFORTS.

It is proper that the close of the tour should be celebrated all over India, as a day of rejoicing and as a pledge for fresh efforts in the future.

The Harijan tour has made the uplift of the Harijans a first rate question for Hindus. The problem of untouchability is no more one for platform resolutions. The removal of untouchability has become a matter of urgent social and religious reform. July 29 must therefore be celebrated in a befitting manner

PROGRAMME.

1. Firstly Mahatma Gandhi must be warmly thanked for his super-human efforts for the regeneration of Hinduism.

2. The Bombay Conference resolution of September 25, 1932 pledging the Hindu community to the abolition of untouchability and the early removal of all social disabilities now imposed upon the Harijans must be reiterated.

3. Harijan bastis must be visited and Harijan must be treated as organic members of the Hindu society. One week's tour in the villages on the lines suggested by his Orissa tour should be under taken by the heads of the Harijan workers.

4. Special efforts should be made to replenish J. K. Fund for construction of wells and villages for Harijans. All the efforts should be directed to improve the supply of water to Harijans.—United Press.

"Your Glory Enhanced"

Terrorism Exposed In Its Naked Form, Says Mr. Birla

NEW DELHI, June 27.

"Harijan cause has been strengthened. Your glory has been enhanced and terrorism has been exposed in its naked form. I see nothing but glory in the incident. Thank God."

Thus states a telegram addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. G. D. Birla.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU ON DUTY OF SANATANISTS

PATNA, June 27.

In a statement on the Poona outrage, Babu Rajendra Prasad says: "Gandhiji always carried his life in the palm of his hand for anyne who cared to take it, and there is not the least chance of his deviating from the course he has chalked out for himself. The question is:—Can Sanatan Dharma sanction and tolerate such an outrage. He hoped that Sanatanists throughout the country will express their feelings without reserve and create public opinion which will be irresistable in favour of eschewing all violence from their programme. Even this outrage will be a blessing in disguise, if it causes such heart-searching and leads to effective check on hotheads.—A.P.

LESSONS OF POONA AND BUXAR

MADRAS, June 27.

"It is a shame that attempts such as these should be thought of for the purpose of getting rid of men holding opposing views. Such attacks cannot but injure the very cause for which it was intended", declared Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao in the course of a joint statement to the "United Press".

Continuing they said, "We were greatly shocked to hear the news of the bomb outrage at Poona on Mahatma Gandhi. The whole country will rejoice, whoever may

(Continued on page 8.)

Reparations For Victims Of Sultanpur Firing

Tense Situation At Kapurthala

BAN ON ENTRY OF JATHAS

Clauses Of States Protection Act Enforced

KAPURTHALA, June 27.

The State Council has recommended to the Maharaja the grant of Rs. 5,000- annually for distribution as allowances to dependents of those killed and wounded in the Sultanpur firing, with the proviso that in case of re-marriage of widows, half the allowance will lapse to the State, the other half to be distributed among the children, until they attain the age of majority, and the children of the deceased will receive free education in primary schools.—A. P.

STATES PROTECTION ACT INVOKED

LAHORE, June 27.

It is understood that the District Magistrate, Jullundur, has passed an order under clause one, Section 4 of the Indian States Protection Act, prohibiting within the Jullunder District Jathas proceeding to Kapurthala.—A.P.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN KAPURTHALA

Indian States Protection Act Likely To Be Enforced

SIMLA, June 27.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith, First Class Magistrate, Simla and Mr. Hopkins, Superintendent of Police, Simla, have been ordered by the Punjab Government to proceed to Kapurthala immediately for coping with the serious situation reported to have developed there in connection with the organised Jathas from outside the State territory.

The action which has been proposed to be taken in this connection is under the Indian States Protection Act passed by the Assembly at the last Delhi session.—United Press.

POLICE DISPERSE JATHAS

Many Threaten Civil Disobedience

KAPURTHALA, June 27.

The number of Jathas of Mahomedans to offer civil disobedience has increased all of a sudden.

It is reported that one Jatha consisting of more than one hundred men reached as far as Sodhanpur where the Police stopped its march but could not disperse it. Thereupon word was sent to the Kapurthala Kotwali for help and two lorry-full of police and military were despatched to disperse the jatha, who was bent upon marching towards Kapurthala.

It is reported that the police and the military were successful in dispersing the mob by using some force, which however did not result in any serious injury to any body.

Yet another report coming from Dhoganwala states that one jatha had come yesterday from the adjoining village to offer civil disobedience but the timely intervention of the police saved the situation.—United Press.

Women As Saviours Of Religion

ARREST AT CAWNPORE

Police Search And Recover 35,000 Rupees Currency Notes From European

CAWNPORE, June 27.

With reference to the theft of sixteen 1,000 rupee notes from the Karachi Currency Office a European was arrested here to-day when presenting one such note at the Currency Office.

It is understood that on a search, notes worth Rs. 35,000 were found in his possession. The accused was produced before a Magistrate and remanded in custody.

The accused was staying at a European hotel in Cawnpore. He had gone to the Currency Office to exchange the notes. Suspicion was aroused, owing to a report published in the morning papers and the Currency Officer informed the police who after getting in touch with the Controller of Currency in Calcutta arrested the man.—A.P.

HOW IT WAS DONE

KARACHI, June 27.

The theft of currency notes valued at Rs. 61,000 reported on the 25th instant seems to have been carrid out most ingeniously. It appars that a fashionably dressed man suspected to be a Russian walked into the Currency Office on the 23rd, and finding bundles of punched notes loosely lying about in boxes in the enclosed counter, stratched out a leg wearing shoes covered with glue and managed to lift one bundle. He then walked out without attracting notice. He boarded a train leaving for the Punjab the same evening with the bundle.

It is stated that with a view to evading suspicion, he burnt the punched portion, so as to make the notes appear to have been accidentally burnt. He would appear to have arrived in Karachi on the 22nd and stayed in a luxurious hotel.—A.P.

DETAILS OF ARREST.

CAWNPORE, June 27.

Further particulars officially available regarding the arrest of Stanislav Kaminski with 34 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and 41 notes of Rs. 10 each show that he arrived Cawnpore yesterday from Delhi and tried to cash one of the notes.

Suspicion was aroused and inquiries were addressed to Karachi. In the meantime, he had entrained for Allahabad. The police telephoned to Allahabad, where he was arrested and searched and more notes were fond in his person. The accused has been travelling with his wife since 30th December 1932 with a passoprt from Harbin. He has been remanded to custody.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS FOR PEASANTS' RELIEF

Ahmedabad Meeting On July 1 To Discuss Problem

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

The Socialist Congressmen of Gujarat and Kathiawar are meeting here on July 1 to discuss the political, social and economic situation of the country.

It is understood that relief to peasants and opening a school of Economics will be the important subjects of discussion.—United Press.

The House of Commons has passed the Third Reading of the Debts Clearing Office Bill.

The German Debt Delegates have arrived at Liverpool Street.—Reuter.

"ERADICATE THIS BLOT"

Mahatma Looks To Them To Bring About Change Of Heart

HELP THE FARMERS

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Gandhiji addressed a women's meeting at the Krishna Theatre this evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of Seven Women's associations.

Addressing them, Gandhiji said that throughout the world, religion was protected by women and he hoped that religion in India also would be protected by them.

Books and lectures were not helpful in the propagation of religion but actual practice was more essential.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

If women take into their minds to eradicate this evil, they can do so in no time, because they have more power of endurance and can easily persuade man to give up this social evil. What is required, said Gandhiji, is constant effort on their part, and constant efforts alone could touch the heart.

There could be no scruptural injunction for untouchability, and if there was one, he did not believe in that scripture. They were all creatures of the Almighty, and he never meant any distinction between man and man, even as parents had no distinction between their children, even if one of theirs was a cripple.

He asked women to start work immediately and commence it from their very home. He appealed to them to study this question and create the necessary will power, so that it would not be long before this blot on India's fair name is removed.

HELP THE FARMERS.

Concluding, Gandhiji appealed to them to help the farmers who had lost their all. This was not the time to decide whether what they did was right or wrong. But it was their duty make them self supporting once again, even as it is the duty of the Government to see that they are not kept hungry and without means.

REWARD FOR APPREHENSION

Police Chief's Offer In Regard To Poona Bomb Outrage

POONA, June 27.

The Inspector-General of police has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the detection and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the Bomb throwing on the Municipal Office on Monday evening.—A. P.

NO INTERIM DIVIDEND

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation

The Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., at their meeting held on Wednesday decided to pay no interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st May 1934.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Poignant Scenes Of Death, Destruction And Starvation

GAUHATI, June 27.

Reports received to-day from Nowgong and the interior of Kamrup District give a graphic description of the havoc caused by the terrible flood.

MOUNTAINOUS WAVES.

In Newgong District alone, 50 deaths are reported so far. Mountainous waves are still seen rolling over the Trunk Road five miles down from Nowgong and are sweeping houses is the village of Dharamtol. Three men taking shelter on dilapidated house-tops were carried off by waves resulting in their instantaneous death. A dead body of a woman clasping a dead child was picked ten miles down from Gauhati.

POIGNANT SCENES.

Three dead bodies were found floating near Kamakshya. Another dead body of a newly married bride with heavy jewellery on her person was recovered a few miles up Gauhati. The Postmaster and the station master of Dharamtol with their families are missing.

The Station Master of Kahtri wires that about 350 persons including the station staff and those who took shelter at the station from the neighbouring hills are starving and are in immediate danger of being carried away by the torrent.

Kampur, Bebejia, Chaparmukh and several other adjoining villages in Nowgong District have been washed away.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

About a dozen villages including Hahim, Chingra and Boke in lower Kamrup are completely submerged. A Representative Relief Committee is formed with Taroonram Phookan as President and appleals for help are sent to Gandhiji, Sir P. C. Roy and other philanthropic gentlemen and institutions.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HENDERSON & LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Arthur Henderson definitely resigned his secretaryship of the Labour Party although he is still prepared to continue the Treasuryship of the Party and act in consultative capacity as "elder statesman" of the Party.—Reuter.

DOWNING STRRET SENSATION.

LONDON, June 27.

While the Cabinet was discussing proposed aids to shipping at Number Ten Downing Street, a youth threw a parcel containing a brick through a window of Number Eleven, the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The parcel bore words "All Power to Green Shirts."

When charged in the police court the youth said, he intended the brick for Number Ten.—Reuter.

DE VALERA LEADS.

LONDON, June 27.

The Fianna Fail (de Valera's Party) hitherto obtained a good lead in the local government election of the Irish Free State which are being held for the first time on a purely political basis.

The voting was conducted under the proportional representation system; so full results will not be known for some days. Gen. O'Duffy's United Ireland Party, the Labour, and the Independents are the other three parties.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DELHI JAIL

Workers' Allegations Against Mills' Director

NEW DELHI, June 27.

Four strikers of Delhi Cloth Mill who were lodged in Delhi District Jail pending their trial under Section 7 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act for alleged picketting and intimidating loyal workers are reported to have resorted to hunger-strike since Saturday last.

It is stated that, they had resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged forcible thumb impression being taken on papers expressing apology to the Mill Management by Rai Bahadur Hariram, Honorary Magistrate and a Director of the Delhi Cloth Mills, when he visited Delhi District Jail in the capacity of a non-official visitor.—United Press.

OBLATION TO GODDESS!

Fanatics Kill Man To Gain Knowledge Of Hidden Wealth

AMRAOTI, June 27.

A mysterious murder has been revealed by the Amraoti police at Walgaon where a gang of a fanatics are said to have killed a person for offering him as an oblation to a goddess for getting from her the knowledge of a certain store of hidden wealth.

The gang is reported to have been responsible for many other murders under similar circumstances.—United Press.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE
Read
Mr. K. F. NARIMAN'S ARTICLE
On Page 6.

PUNJAB M. L. C. FOR INDIA COUNCIL?

Manmohan Singh To Fill Uberoi's Place

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 27.

According to Lobby conversations in the Punjab Legislative Council, Sardar Manmohan Singh M.L.C. will re appointed a member of the India Council in London and an official announcement will be made shortly. He will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi who died in London last winter.

Sardar Manmohansingh is a rich landlord of Rawalpindi and received education in Aitcheson college for Chiefs at Lahore.

RELIEF FOR NAGPUR STRIKERS

NAGPUR, June 27.

A meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held under the presidency of Mr. Salve to organise relief for textile strikers.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—R. M. O. For Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital M.B.B.S., with special training in Ophthalmology or D.O., Bombay will be given preference. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital 38-69, Cavel Street. (2630)

Wanted—Secretary, . Cashiers, salary Rs. 55|50 respectively. Also Graduates, Matriculates, Undergraduate Teachers. State salaries required replies sent against 1-1|4 Postages. Box No. 2635, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for an Indian firm of manufacturing Chemists and Druggists a smart canvasser having previous experience in the line. Knowledge of Gujerati essential. Apply Box No. 2628, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A few Organisers for all Districts in India to push the Sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon, Dacca, each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, plus 10 per cent. Commission. Apply with -|2|- annas stamps to the Manager by the 15th July. (2632).

Earn Rs. 100 Monthly. For agency terms and samples, apply to West Coast Weaving, Chovva, Malabar. (2625).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheapiy at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Apply for admission at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute for training for higher Commercial Examinations for Banking (C. A. I. B.); Secretarial (F. I. S. A.); Insurance (A. C. I. I.); Auditing (R. A.) and other Accountancy and General Commerce Courses. Tuition Oral or Postal. New session recently started. Free Prospectus at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay. (2614)

The Deccan Technical Institute—Established 1928. Opposite Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Course of 3 years. Hours: 7-30 to 9-30 A.M. Principal. (2631).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted immediately 1,000 on personal security 2 signatures reliable persons reasonable interest. Repay 100 monthly. Box No. 2627, "Bombay Chronicle."

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are Invited from respectable men of position and influence to act as District Agents throughout Gujrat and Madras to secure life business in the Family Relief Funds. Terms liberal. Please apply to: The Meritorious Provident Funds Society, Limited, Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind). (2633).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Beswada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be SHIFTED from Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, to MILL PREMISES, SOPARI BAGH ROAD, PAREL, BOMBAY, on and from 1st JULY, 1934.

GANESH NARAYAN PIRAMAL, Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1934. 8578.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Public are hereby informed that a NEW BRANCH of the Bank will be opened in "MIMRAJ BUILDING", Opp. Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi at Kalbadevi Road from MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1934, where current and Savings Accounts will be opened and other Deposit Work will be carried out.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA. Managing Director. 8575

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby INFORMED of her arrival here on 27th June, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SP. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that interest on Debentures will be paid to the holders of those Debentures from MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1934, instead of on 1st July, which is a holiday, at the Mill Office, Sopari Baugh Road, Parel.

8577

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. H. WADIA, Esq., Court Receiver and Receiver in Suit No. 1271 of 1932 (Aminabai, widow vs. Abdul Razak and others) of the Estate of the deceased Kazi Mahomed Ismail Rahimtulla has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate at Mahim, Dargha Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's records 532 square yards, but according to the title-deeds 578, 5|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5300, New Nos. 11842, 11843, 11844, A|11844 and 11845, New Survey No. 3—4—4A, 1—5—6|51 and Cadastral Survey No. 1102 of Mahim Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the North, East and West by a passage and on the South by a property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1101 of Mahim Division and belonging to Mahomed Umar, and which premises are assessed under G Ward No. 5291-5292 and Street Nos. 14—16—18.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1934.

MULLA & MULLA. Purchaser's Attorneys. 8579

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, old Chinese curios, such as vases, figures, jars, Parian figures, Satsuma vases and figures, ebony, teakwood and lacquer figures, old brass idols, bronze figures, platedware, pictures, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the articles are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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Steamer		Arrival.	Departure
Argun	Maru	27th June	3rd July
Brazil	,,	9th July	19th ,,
Kaisho	,,	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Celebes	,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.
Taijin	,,	29th ,,	....
Honolulu	,,	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Pacific	,,	24th ,,	8th Sept.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"Shosen."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 27.

Stolzenfels, Dreckman, Hamburg
Kohinoor, Dyett, Karachi.
Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

June 27.

Pundit, Tottle, Karachi.
Serbine, Norburg, Marmagoa.

June 28.

Garbeta, Vaughan, Calcutta.
St. Andrew Bearport, Okha.

LOADING

June 27.

Steamer Tergestea for Kobe.
Steamer Stolzenfel for Hamburg
Steamer Carthage for Kobe.
Steamer Gambhira for Bhawnagar.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie and 310 pilgrims.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Stolzenfels, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Sirbine:—The J F Coy's steamer Sirbine, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S St Andrews:—The G T Coy's steamer St Andrews, will sail to-day for Okha, with ballast.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Bombay, June 27.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—2770 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 50 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Rotterdam:—376 bags linseed oil cakes H Rowji and Co.; 2560 bags groundnut A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—40 bales hemp M Nissim; 110 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 125 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

S S President Hayes for New York:—38 cases cotton prints D Abraham and Sons; 5 cases cotton prints Thos Cook and Son; 598 bags gum karaya and 132 bags niger seed S Khetsy and Co; 175 bags turmeric seed, 124 bags celary seed and 130 bags henna leaves F F Campbell and Co.

For Genoa:—35 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 2400 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 111 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles:—41 cases celarey seed Thos. Cook and Son.

For Boston:—55 bales druggets D Abraham and Sons.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—56 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Suez:—15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—9 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Stolzenfels for Port Said:—22515 bags linseed L Dreyfuss and Co; 2408 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 11850 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1550 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—2100 bags cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 922 bags cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 300 bags cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1075 bags cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 99 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 114 bags cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 425 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bags aluminium scrap M G A Husein and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S S Ockenfels, agents L Ed-Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—184 drums chemicals; 100 cases aloes; 64 cases machinery and parts; 130 cases hard ware; 201 cases wire; 245 cases tin ware; 76 cases lamps; 50 cases slates; 25 cases slate pencils; 348 pcs aspen logs; 300 cases wire netting; 60 cases e'ware; 44 cases bolts and nuts; 140 cases paper; 325 cases iron chains; 44 cases iron plates; 48 cases butter; 330 cases nails; 28 cases wine; 40 cases spirits; 212 cases clovestones; 81 cases sewing machinery; 75 cases camphor; 19 cases medicine; 100 bundles tubes.

From Bremen:—214 bundles copper sheets; 290 cases beer; 42 cases tyres; 251 cases wire; 354 cases glass ware; 160 cases barytes; 50 cases tubes; 96 cases paper; 80 cases bolts and nuts; 642 cases nails; 186 bags chemicals; 1410 pcs logs.

For Antwerp:—275 cases wire netting; 38 cases lamps; 40 cases colour; 72 cases paper; 98 cases tyres; 250 cases boiler parts; 195 cases hinges; 230 bundles tubes; 647 bundles steel rivets; 2843 bundles steel bars; 1360 bundles steel hoops; 674 bundles steel ties; 400 bags starch; 820 cases beer; 96 cases brandy; 30 cases cheese; 70 cases dextrine; 190 cases vegetable products; 49 cases ink; 25 cases milk; 142 cases mill boards; 300 bags farina; 812 bags bolts and nuts; 136 cases wire; 64 cases nails; 195 casse glass; 50 cases cement; 80 cases tiles; 121 cases straw boards; 1700 drums dyes dry; 260 drums dyes paste.

Commencing 30th June, 1934.

SHREE JAGANATH CINETONE'S MASTERPIECE

Vehemi Duniya

A Social Comedy that will send crazy each and every one.
It will make you laugh till your stomach aches.
It will make you to rise from your seats.
It will send you crazy.

HUSBANDS WILL LOVE THEIR WIVES MORE THAN THEY EVER LOVED.

WIVES WILL NEVER FORGET THEIR HUSBANDS AS LONG AS THEY LIVE.

It's a greatest comedy hit. A modern Social drama.

Featuring:—Mr. BANDOPANT SOVANI, (In a dual role.)

Supported by: Mrs. RAMABAI RAO Mrs. VATSALABAI JOSHI, etc.,

Directed by ANANTRAO DESAI, M.A., (Bombay).

Produced at the RANJIT STUDIO with RANJIT TECHNICIANS.

A NICE TIME FOR ALL FAMILIES FOR THE WEEK END

See This Picture at MAJESTIC Cinema, Girgaum

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Daring Outrage At Mahim

Train Arrival Interrupts Attempt To Gag Victims

The arrival of a local train at the Mahim Station frustrated a daring attempt to rob a Marwari of his jewellery and cash by two persons on Tuesday night.

The Marwari and his wife were bound and were being gagged when a local train steamed into the station, which overlooks the Marwari's shop. Fearing that the screams of the victims would attract the attention of passengers, who were alighting from the train the thieves rushed out of the room and disappeared in a heavy downpour of rain.

It appears that a Sikh and a Hindu engaged a room adjacent to the Marwari's shop about two days ago for the purpose of doing business in motor accessories.

On Tuesday night, it is alleged, that these persons, whose object was presumably to rob the Marwari, forced open the communicating-door at about 10 p.m. and attempted to overpower the Marwari couple.

Taken unawares the victims raised an alarm, but owing to a heavy downpour of rain, the miscreants without fear of detection, proceeded to gag them. Just then the local train steamed into the Station and the alleged thieves saw a number of passengers alighting from it.

The thieves, who were not prepared for this unexpected turn, found their plans thus foiled and so took to their heels.

The Marwari couple were then rescued and the Mahim Police were informed.

Sergeant Watson came on the scene and made inquiries. The culprits are still at large.

DOUBLE ACCIDENT ON AGRA ROAD

Two Motor Drivers Charged With Rash Driving

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, June 27

An amazing story of how two touring cars, which are alleged to have been racing, having entered into a competition to overtake the other, turned turtle without collision with each other on the Bombay Agra Road near Bhandup, as a result of which the cars were badly damaged and the occupants of both injured, was narrated before Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, when the trial began yesterday of Dharamshi Lalji Ved and Abdeali Abdulla Khambhati, of Bombay, on charges of driving their cars Nos. X6477 and W4939 respectively in a rash and negligent manner and causing grievous hurt.

Dharamshi Lalji alias Morarji Ved, the first accused, was driving Fiat car No. X6477 and had five occupants, while Abedalli Abdulla Khambhati, the second accused was at the wheel of the Austin car No. W4939 and had his old mother Sakinabai in the car.

After five witnesses were examined the hearing was adjourned to July 5.

ALLEGED USE OF CLIENT'S MONEY

Mr. Justice N.J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia, at the High Court admitted the revisional application filed by Vyankatesh Ramchandra Meholkar, a pleader of Pandharpur, who was sentenced by the Special Magistrate to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, or in default, two months' R.I.

He was convicted of criminal breach of trust, and the sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge.

The accused was entrusted with three suits by the Deputy Nazir on behalf of a minor, whose estate was under his management. The three suits were compromised, and the defendants sent the amounts of the decree to their pleader.

The accused, it was alleged, got the money, Rs. 213, on behalf of his client, but credited it to his own account and utilised it for his own use.

In respect of this conduct, he was charged as above and prosecuted.

The French submarine 'Conquerant' was launched at St. Nazaire. Of 1,500 tons, and a speed of twenty knots, radius 10,000 miles, it is equipped with eleven torpedo tubes, one 100 millimetre gun, and two machine guns. Two other similar submarines are being constructed.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE WAKES UP!

Condemns Animal Sacrifice

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League met on 23rd instant under the presidentship of Seth Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, and considered the details about horrible animal sacrifices in the Madras Presidency. The Committee confirmed the telegram and the appeal sent by the President to H's Excellency the Governor of Madras immediately when the information of the sacrifice being perpetrated, appeared in the Press, and unanimously passed a resolution condemning the action of the Sanatists and other Hindus in torturing and killing thousands of dumb animals in the name of religion.

The Committee further resolved to take strong measures both by educating public opinion against it and appealing to the authorities to prohibit such inhuman customs which are highly immoral and retard the progress of masses, and thus save both the misguided men from moral degradation and physical dangers and the dumb animals from cruel deaths.

It is hoped that religious precepters, the sensible public and the authorities would rise to the occasion and take prompt steps to check repetitions of such occurrences and thereby save the misguided humanity from moral degradation and physical dangers and the dumb millions from torturous deaths.

SANSKRIT PRACHARINI PATHSHALA

At a meeting of those invited and held on Sunday evening in Sagar Bhavan at Bhuleshwar, Pandit Ramchandraji Shastri ("Sahitya-Saraswati") presiding.

It was unanimously resolved that the Sanskrit Pracharini Path shala, on lines, modern and whole some, also with a view to ensure its everlasting usefulness; suiting the modern times, be started forthwith and that the Panditji be requested and authorised to move in the matter.

It was further considered advisable that learned Acharyas and Pundits be consulted and invited on the occasion of the inaugural convocation of the Pathshala to be held shortly and that Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj be requested to perform the inaugural ceremony.

Scholars and students desirous of joining the Pathshala are requested to communicate or see in person, at Sagar Bhavan, Bhuleshwar.

The Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Cochin State.) Head Office:—TRICHUR.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 5,00,000.
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 1,80,630.
Reserves ..... Rs. 1,42,000.

WORKING CAPITAL EXCEEDS FOURTEEN LAKHS.

Agencies and Branches at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Salem, Coimbatore, Mangalore, Calicut, Ernakulam, Cochin and Trippunithura where funds are received at par to credit of account. For particulars apply to HEAD OFFICE.

CHILD KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Victim Sent Flying In Air By Terrific Impact

Chimabai Kamalia a seven year old child staying at Virle Parle is reported to have been another victim of the road hog nuisance. The number of the car, which was found with great difficulty, is W 7366.

Inquiries made in the toll bar register show that the owner of the car was Byramjee Muncherjee and he was alleged to have been driving the car with a terrible speed and that the number of the car could not be found out just at that moment.

The impact was so great that the car which carried the child along with it was damaged beyond recognition its wheels crashing into match woods. The child was reported to have been sent flying into the air and jammed into a passing lorry. The car was heading towards Santa Cruz on Monday morning. The child was rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital where it succumbed to its injuries.

The Coroner's jury opened the inquest on Wednesday and postponed it to Thursday (to-day) after recording some evidence.

STOLE PACKAGES FROM GUARD'S VAN

Magistrate Sentences Thief With 5 Convictions To One Year's R. I.

A railway thief with five previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, when the accused was found guilty on a charge of theft.

The prosecution case was that on June 5, Mr. P.G. Gune, Sub-Postmaster of Bassein was travelling to Poona by the G.I.P. Railway, with four packages entrusted to the care of the Guard in the brake-van.

At Talegaon one of these packages was missing and the loss was reported to the Railway Police.

The Police at Victoria Railway Station noticed Kandu Mahadeo, alight from a train, which had come into the Station and walking away in a suspicious manner.

The accused was stopped and searched. Two packages were found in his possession; one of which was identified as belonging to Mr. Gune.

The accused denied the charge, and stated that he had been implicated in this case, as he had several previous convictions.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution story and convicted the accused.

BOMBAY POONA ROAD

Section Between Miles 75 & 84 Closed To Motor Traffic

The following Notification has been issued by the District Magistrate, Poona:—

"In exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-rule 6 of Rule 7 of the Rules for Motor Vehicles plying for hire, published in Government Resolution, Home Department No. 8623, dated 10th February, 1927, the District Magistrate, Poona is pleased to close the the Bombay-Poona Road between miles Nos. 75 and 84 to all motor vehicles, the total axle weight of which exceeds 4,000lbs. including the passengers, luggage, etc.

Light buses licensed to carry seven passengers or their equivalent in weight will be allowed but their speed limit is restricted to 20 miles an hour. Touring cars are allowed without restriction.

The order will remain in force from 1st July, 1934 to 15th October, 1934."

WULAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Appeal For Funds To Help Dependants Of 7 Brave Youths

A manifesto has been issued over the signature of Pt. Shyam S. L. Dhar and 25 others from Srinagar, in the course of which it is stated:—

"Seven brave youngmen trying to live up to their School motto "In all things be men" met their death in Wular lake, in circumstances too tragic for words. Not one of the valiant crew survived to tell the story of their heroic struggle with the wind and the waves. The Captain, it would appear, gave up his life in sympathy for his missing comrades.

"We had reason to be proud of them all. They were noted for valour, physical prowess and social service: and among them were those who had, on several occasions risked their own lives in saving others. And they were so young—the oldest not over thirty-five.

It is by giving practical effect to our sympathies and by taking upon ourselves to make up, so far as may in the unfortunate circumstances be possible, to the bereaved families the serious loss which they have suffered, that we shall be maintaining the spirit of enterprise so essential to character-building of which those brave souls were the pioneers and in the cause of which they became martyrs. A relief fund has been started to give relief to the unfortunate survivors of those brave youngmen, who are in most cases widows and small children.

"The Wular Relief Trust Committee earnestly appeals to all to contribute generously to the Relief Fund, and fervently hopes that the response will be commensurate with the sympathy evinced and the amount needed. Remittances, it is requested, may be sent to Rai Sahib Pt. Shyam Sunder Lal Dhar, Honorary Treasurer, Wular Relief Trust Committee, Srinagar.

MONSOON STRONG ON WEST COAST

Ratnagiri Gets Two Inches Of Rain

POONA, June 27.

Unsettled conditions in the northwest angle of the Bay of Bengal have developed into a shallow depression. A low pressure area also lies this morning over Cutch and adjoining parts of the Northeast Arabian Sea. The monsoon has been strong along West Coast of Peninsula and active in Deccan, Northwest India, East Central Provinces. North Madras Coast, Orissa. Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa. East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Southwest Punjab, West Rajputna, Gujerat, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair two inches; Rangoon, Akyab two; Mergui, and Diamond Island, one and half; Kanker two; Dehra Dun, Sutna, Raipur, Jagdalpur, Mussooree and Boorkee, one; Dalhousie five; Harnai, Simla, Dharampur, Multan, Badin and Khanpur one and half; Veraval one; Khandala seven; Mangalore six; Mahableshwar five; Karwar four; Marmagao, Calicut, Gopalpur and Mercara three; Bombay and Ratnagiri two; Nizamabad and Cochin one and half; Calingapatam one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will be strong in the West Coast of Peninsula in and around Kathiawar and Lower Sind and in Deccan, East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Southwest Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and active in Burma, Assam, United Provinces, East Central India and Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Kanara, Konkan, Kathiawar, Cutch Sind, East Central Provinces, Orissa, and Southwest Bengal and along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills during next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

1.6 Degrees Above Normal

BOMBAY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27th June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.003 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.8 degrees 1.6 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.7 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 217 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.35 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 26.68 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 26.72 inches.

Weather remarks.—Rain and distant lightening.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27TH JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.79 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.59 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MAKE DETERMINED EFFORT

Bombay Governor's Advice To Poona Suburban Municipality

Replying to the address of the Poona Suburban Municipality today, the Governor of Bombay referred to the criticisms made by Government officers against the Municipality and urged the Councillors to make a determined attempt to set matters right.

"On looking back at the reports of your administration during recent years and the criticisms made by Government officers and the Audit Department thereon," said His Excellency, "I am sorry to find that your administration has, at times, come in for very severe criticism. I realise that, in the nature of things, you have unusual difficulties to contend with from which other Local Bodies are free. The area you administer includes residential areas like Koregaon Park, and also villages like Vaitagwadi and Yeravda. It is in the nature of things, therefore, that the resulting lack of homogeneity must lead to special difficulties of administration and to the occasional emergence of a strong spirit of faction.

ARRANGEMENT OF WARDS.

"I understand that these undesirable tendencies were aggravated by an unfortunate arrangement of Wards for election purposes, and that this has now been rectified. I sincerely trust that this may have the effect of making things much easier for you in future, but I am afraid it is too much to hope that it will be sufficient, by itself, to effect the improvement in your administration, which we should all like to see.

"It is very necessary for you, Gentlemen, to bear in mind that you have a difficult problem to deal with, and that a very special effort is called for from you all to avoid allowing natural and justifiable differences of opinion to degenerate into faction, quarrel and to paralyse the administration.

"I look forward before I leave India to seeing a marked improvement in the administration of this Municipality as a result of a determined effort on the part of you all to pull together with the assistance of the new and improved electoral arrangements that the local officers of Government have devised for you.

KOREGAON PARK DRAINAGE.

"I can well understand how eager you are that the provision of drainage for Koregaon Park should be expedited. It is, however, an extensive work and, as you know, Government find it very difficult to finance such undertakings in these hard times. There is also some technical difficulty involved in the scheme, as it stands at present, but the officers concerned are giving their best attention to overcoming this obstacle, and I hope a satisfactory scheme for dealing with it will soon be evolved."

Lingia Venkana who surrendered to the Walkeshwar Police after the alleged murder of his "paramour" Julamabai was remanded to police custody up to 10th July by Mr. I N. Mehta pending further inquiries.

Pandit Daulat Ram, Second Director of Phagwara Hindu Yuvak Dal came to interview Giani Partapsingh in Kapurthala jail on Wednesday. The State authorities placed certain restrictions on the interview. Giani Partapsingh, however refused to see the interviewer in the face of the restrictions.

Guard it with a STRONG set of TEETH

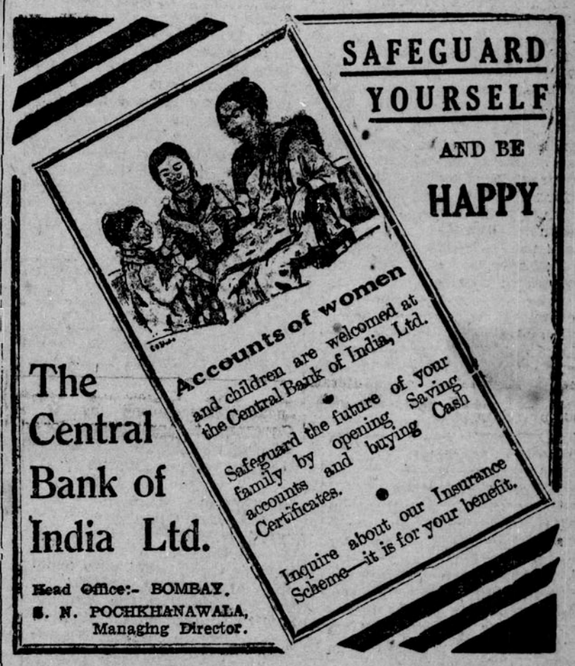
Ensure for your teeth a lifetime of strength and beauty.....perfect cleanliness is the secret. And perfect cleanliness demands a perfect toothbrush....an ARYAN! The premier SWADESHI toothbrush, scientifically shaped, sturdily bristled, sterilized, an ARYAN costs less and gives many months of service.

From your chemists.

Cut invented by:—Dr. P. DHARGALKAR, Dental Surgeon.

USE Aryan THE PERFECT TOOTH BRUSH

ARYAN BRUSH CO., 36, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.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Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
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REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2

AN APPARENT PHENOMENON

That deposits should rise with the fall in the dividend and deposit rates is a PHENOMENON.

Yet to the vast number of our depositors it is NO PHENOMENON and the rise is merely due to the recognition of the fact that we are a TOWER OF STRENGTH in these troublous times.

Year	Subscribed Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Reserves.	Deposits.	Rate of Int. on deposits	Rate of dividend.	Ratio of unsecured to secured advances.
1923	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,36,540	16,32,063	7 %	16%	7.2 : 1
1928	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,375	37,42,315	6½%	16%	5.2 : 1
1933	6,00,000	3,30,900	4,44,647	57,67,040	4 %	12%	0.8 : 1

SEE THE LAST COLUMN AND OBSERVE HOW OUR POSITION NOW IS NINE TIMES STRONGER THAN OUR POSITION TEN YEARS BACK.

CANARA BANK, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1906.

BOMBAY: 1, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OFFICES AT: MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, CHICKMAGALUR, BANGALORE, ETC., ETC., ETC.
WE SPECIALISE IN BANKERS' ACCOUNTS. DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4% PER ANNUM

Senate Must Be Fair To Students

"Alleged Scandal, Still Under Investigation"

Vice-Chancellor Rules Dr. Vad's Point Out Of Order

The alleged University scandal which had created a sensation in University circles, was referred to by Dr. B. G. Vad in the course of a general discussion on the Budget estimates of the current year, at the Senate meeting held at the Convocation Hall on Wednesday, with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor in the chair.

IN FAIRNESS TO STUDENTS.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled the point out of order as he said the matter was still under investigation, and also pointed out that the students concerned were to be held in all fairness to be innocent until it was proved otherwise.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Before commencing business, the House passed three condolence resolutions on the deaths of Dr. Meldrum, Rev. Father Blatter and Sir Dinshaw Mulla, all ex-Fellows of the House. The Vice-Chancellor also read a telegram sent by Mr. Paranjpe from Dhond to the effect that owing to forces beyond their control (the G.I.P. Train service having stopped) he and his colleagues could not attend the meeting on Wednesday and to adjourn the meeting after the formal discussions were over.

The Vice-Chancellor stated that he would with the permission of the Senate, conclude those items that were not controversial.

AFFILIATIONS.

The Senate sanctioned the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar to the Bombay University for teaching courses in science leading up to the B.Sc. examination for a period of 5 years, affiliation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for the teaching of courses in science for the Intermediate Science, B.A., and B. Sc. examinations for the same period, and the affiliation of the Nadirshaw Eduljee Dinshaw Engineering College, Karachi, for the teaching of courses leading up to the Degree of B.E. (Mechanical) and B.E. (Electrical) An extension of affiliation was also given to the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukundas College, Surat.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Professor C. N. Vakil then moved the following resolution:

"That the Senate do consider the Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1934-35 and the Revised Estimates for 1933-34 placed before them by the Syndicate under Section 18 (2) (d) of the Bombay University Act."

In moving the resolution Prof. Vakil said:

INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

The University is fast developing into a teaching body on the post-graduate side, with commitments involving large expenditure. The University Departments will cost Rs. 1,63,000 in the budget year, the Technology Department alone accounting for a lakh. The Government Grant which is earmarked for University Departments is only Rs. 1,17,000 and will thus be exceeded by Rs. 46,000 which will have to be found from the General Fund.

Several schemes for expansion are held up till the technology Department came into existence, e.g. Department of Education and Psychology; proposals to have chairs in Politics and Public Administration; other proposals to have chairs in Commerce and Statistics now pending before the Syndicate; a School of Mathematics is also under consideration.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

As against this, I shall refer briefly to our main sources of income. The Government Grant of Rs. 1,20,000, is stationary, with no early prospect of an increase. The most important source, namely, examination fees must be considered along with examination charges. The fees have increased from Rs. 5,80,000 in 1929-30 to Rs. 7,85,000 in the Budget year, or in the proportion of 100 to 140.

The third source of income is interest on securities, which is likely to be Rs. 1,30,000 in the budget year. This income is not likely to increase much in future, unless we get fresh endowments.

If we did not have this income of Rs. 1,30,000, our surplus in the budget year of Rs. 1,21,000 would be converted into a deficit of Rs. 9,000. With our new programmes ahead we shall soon find an increase both in capital expenditure and in current expenditure.

EXEMPT IT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Prof. K. T. Shah supporting the resolution, stated that with regard to the budget he had to suggest two important things: firstly, in view of the fact that the Government were not increasing the grant they should be asked to refund the custom duties that had been collected on the machinery imported from foreign countries for the equipment of the Institute of Technology. The University was a national concern and it was the duty of the Government to render assistance by exempting it from customs duties on its equipment.

"AXE" THE ALLOWANCES.

Secondly, continued the speaker, in view of the financial stringency of the University it would be advisable to cut down the travelling allowance of the Fellows. With due deference to the Fellows, he said, he would not be surprised to know if some of them made profits by travelling in second class when they were drawing first class fares as travelling allowance. This reduction in allowance from the first class fare to that of second class would save nearly Rs. 15,000, to the University.

Prof. Sahani drew the attention of the House to the large provisions made for post-graduate courses. He also suggested that the Government grant ought to be increased. He stressed the advisability of opening a separate hostel for the post-graduate students with all facilities.

"BENEATH ITS DIGNITY."

Referring to the profits made from the examination fees by the University Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said that it was beneath the dignity of the University to make a profit of nearly Rs. 1,20,000/ per year. He held that the students should be charged an examination fee equivalent to the expenses incurred by the University for holding the examination.

Syed Miran Mohemad Shah pointed out that the education curriculum of the University was cumbersome and worthless. He stated that all general subjects should be taught till the Matriculation Class and in the higher courses, the student should be allowed to take his choice and specialise in a single subject.

DEALING WITH SURPLUS.

Commenting on the budget, Prof. P. R Gadgil said, that the surplus should be spent uniformly over all the centres in the Presidency instead of localising the expenditure in the city alone.

"LEAKING" OUT OF PAPERS.

The dscussion took a lively turn when Dr B. G. Vad criticised the policy of the university in appointing examiners who did not apply for the examinership. He drew the attention of the Senate to the possible dangers of question papers 'leaking' out "Such examiners have also allowed the question papers to leak," continued the speaker. "Recently there was such a case of question papers leaking out and students taking advantage of it.

OUT OF ORDER.

The Vice-Chancellor at this stage intervened, and said that the point raised by the speaker was out of order as it was still under enquiry and the students should in all fairness be held to be innocent till it was proved otherwise

Dr. Vad also suggested that certain poor students should be allowed to appear for the examination without payment of any examination fees

Principal Gokhale observed that they could not approach the Government for any increase in grant before they could show that they had no surplus in their budget.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Senate adjourned till today (Thursday.)

ALLEGED BEATING BY POLICE OFFICER

Sessions Judge Rejects Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 27.

Serious allegations of beating by the police officer were made in the course of the grounds of appeal preferred through the Jail Superintendent, by a prisoner, who was convicted on his own plea of guilty to a charge of escaping from lawful custody by the First Class Magistrate of Bhiwandi on June 7 last.

Sukhia Hendrya appealed for reduction of his sentence of six months' hard labour, which the appellant characterised as severe in view of his mental condition at the time of his running away from the sub-jail due to the alleged severe beating by the police sub-inspector in order to secure a confession. He further alleged that though detained as a suspect, he was not produced before a Magistrate for a very long time, and therefore his mental condition grew worse day by day. Consequently, it was stated, he lost control over his mind and attempted to run away, but was re-arrested within a short distance. He further stated that he could not explain the reasons of his running away, having been afraid of beating.

The Sessions Judge, in rejecting the appeal summarily, observed that the appellant escaped from the lock-up, while he was an undertrial prisoner without adequate reason. It would appear that he escaped to avoid trial and conviction on charges of house-breaking and theft.

SEVEN INCHES IN A DAY

Rainfall At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 27.

Six inches and seventy cents of rainfall was recorded at the Municipal Office during 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. to-day. It is the highest so far recorded this year. The total rainfall since June 8 is 25.88 inches.

THEFT OF GOODS FROM Ry. WAGONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 27.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, quashed this afternoon the conviction by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the First Class Magistrate of Kalyan, of Sitya Bhurya, Krishna Banya and Devoo Ramji and confirmed the Lower Court's Order in the case of three other appellants, Ambo Barkya, Posha Bhau and Kasha Rama, who were convicted on charges of theft and receiving stolen property, namely seven bales of cotton and wollen goods from the wagon of a running goods train between Wadi Bunder and Ghorpadi on the night of August 12 last, and were sentenced to twelve, twelve and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

In the trial court the six appellants along with two others were charged with theft and receiving stolen property. The prosecution alleged that on August 16 last seven bales of cotton and woollen goods were found missing, by the railway servants at Ghorpadi Station. A few days prior to the detection of the alleged offence, an engine driver of an up-parcel train had noticed a bale of cloth lying on the railway track near Mumbra Bridge. He reported the matter to the Station Master at Thana, and also the railway police, who attached the property. In the course of the investigation by the Kalyan Taluka Police some property was attached in villages near Thana.

JUDGMENT.

In acquitting three appellants Sitya Bhurya, Krishna Banya and Devoo Ramji, the Additional Sessions Judge said that there was not sufficient evidence against Sitya and Krishna and gave a benefit of the doubt to Devoo. The Judge, however, confirmed the sentences passed on Ambo Barkya, Posha Bhau and Kashya Rama.

Mr. W. A. Rege, Advocate, appeared for the appellants, while the Crown was represented by the Public Prosecutor for Thana.

"Jimmy" Walker, ex-mayor of New York who is now in London, has received a cable offering him 100 dollars for a five week's appearance at the World's Fair, Chicago, with his wife, the former English actress Miss Betty Compton.

Walker told Reuter that he would not accept the "very generous" offer. "I have kept out of the performing show business for 25 years, and I am not going to appear in it now."

DE SARAM.

JAMES LANGRIDGE ROUTS YORKSHIRE

Larwood Plays Havoc Against Worcester

LONDON, June 26

James Langridge whom many consider should have been selected for the Tests, routed Yorkshire his to-day's figures being 16.4-7-20-6.

Larwood has again come in the limelight. He was utterly unplayable to-day, returning an analysis of 6-3-7-4. In one period he took four wickets conceding no runs.

De Saram played bright cricket He hit Buss for a six to the pavilion and completed his individual 50 in 68 minutes.His cutting and driving were particularly attractive. In a stay of 95 minutes he hit 6 and eight boundares.—Reuter's Special

SUSSEX WIN AGAIN

The following are the results of the county matches which began on Saturday:—

The match between Yorkshire and Sussex resulted in a win for Sussex by an innings and 116 runs, Sussex 357 for 5 declared. Yorkshire 126 and following on 115 (James Langridge 9 for 34).

Essex vs. Hampshire:—Essex won by 9 wickets. Hampshire 305 and 149 (Evans 5 for 46) Essex 301 and 154 for 1. (Pope 64 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Nottingham shire:—Notts won on the first innings. Notts 407 Worcester 199 (Martin 60, Larwood 7 for 51), and following on 64 for 1.

Gloucester vs. Middlesex:—The match ended in a draw. Middlesex 260. Gloucester 67 for 3.

Somerset vs Glamorgan:—Glamorgan won on the first innings. Glamorgan 331 and 124 for5 declared (E. Davies 57). Somerset 228 (Glover 5 for 88) and 46 for 1.

Surrey vs. Oxford University: Surrey won by 5 wickets. Surrey 483 Oxford 305 and following on 280 for 7 declared. (Townsend 60, Walker 75, De Saram 74; Gover 4 for 58). Surrey, second innings, 103 for 5 (Whitfield 53 ont out; Barlow 4 for 47).

Derbyshire vs. Northamptonshire:—Derby won on the first innings. Derby 238 and 221 for 7 declared. (Townsend 85) Northants 177 and 195 for 7. (Timms 100 not out)

Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire Warwick won by 78 runs. Warwick 163 and 148. (Santall 57; Astill 8 for 50). Leicester 125 and 108 (Paine 4 for 3).

The match between Uppingham and Rugby, Uppingham won by four runs. Uppingham 105 (West 6 for 15). Rugby 101.

The Somerset team against the Australians on Wednesday will be selected from the following:-Ingle White, Case, Bennett, Burrough, Cameron, Davey, Wellard, J. Lee, F. Lee, Luckes and Hazell.

MYSORE BAN ON TEA CULTIVATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

Following the action of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have passed orders prohibiting further extension of Tea cultivation in the State, up to 31st March 1938 except with written permission granted by the Government.

The extension of the cultivation of tea in British India and the export of tea from British India, have been controlled and regulated by the Government of India under the Indian Tea Control Act 1933.

Shillong.—Twenty-four persons were injured as a result of a serious bus accident on Tuesday evening on the Shillong-Cherrapunji Road, when the tyres of the bus burst and the bus was wrecked.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

White Plains Wins By Short Head

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 27.

At Newcastle the Northumberland Plate run over a distance of two miles resulted as follows:—

WHITE PLAINS 1
LAMENT 2
APPLE PEEL 3

Starting prices were:—25 to against White Plains, 100 to against Lament, 10 to 1 against Apple Peel.

Fifteen ran. Won by a short head. Four lengths separated the second and the third.

AMARNATH UNDERGOES OPERATION

LAHORE, June 27.

Indian Test cricketer, Amarnath who was operated upon at Lahore yesterday for appendicitis is making good progress.—A P

GOLF IN ENGLAND

Bert Gadd Heads List Of Qualifiers

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 26

The British Open Golf Championship qualifying rounds were played over the courses of the Royal Cinque Ports at Deal and Royal St. George's at Sandwich. Players with scores of 152 or better qualified for the final stages.

The standard of golf was magnificent. The score for qualifying which is the lowest in the history of the championship resulted in the former champions Duncan Braid, White Herd, Ray and Havers, who was the last Englishman to win the championship, failing to qualify.

Bert Gadd of Brandhall, Birmingham, headed the qualifiers with 70 and 69; Henry Cotton 67 and 75. Percy Alliss 74 and 67 and James Adams of Ireland 74 and 67 tied for second place. The last two broke the record for the Deal course.

The Americans Sarazen 75 and 75; Shute 76 and 73; MacDonald Smith 75 and 73; Kirkwood 75 and 75, qualified but were unconvincing.

The best amateur was Storey, the former Cambridge Captain 70 and 73, being equal for third place.

Rovert Sweeney 76 and 69 broke the amateur record for the Deal course.

James Wallace, the finalist in the British Amateur Golf Championship failed to qualify with 160.

Prof. SESHADRI DESCRIBES AMERICAN LIFE

SIMLA, June 25.

Prof. Seshadri, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, delivered an interesting lecture yesterday under the auspices of the Madras Club in Nabha Estate, Simla on "Some Impressions of American."

Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni Director of Archaeology, Government of India, presided.

In the course of his lecture America."

Prof. Seshadri said said while he sublime philosophical thoughts, friends with some well-informed gentlemen there and that was how he was able to study something about that country.

The American people have deep regard for Hindus in India for their knowledge of the fundamentals of life and evolution of sublime philosophical thoughts. The professor referred to Swami Vivekanand's great work in America.

Speaking about America's material prosperity Prof. Seshadri described how comfortably they lived. Motor cars are sold there very cheap; petrol at 4 annas a gallon. Even a labourer goes to his factory in his own car. They care more for money than for religion. One day he was told by a wealthy American there, that the more a man would earn the more cultured he would be. He regretted that colour bar still existed in that country.

Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni in a brief speech stated that America might be advanced in many matters, but they were not, so far as he was aware, advanced in Archaeology.—United Press.

A communique states that the second meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee welcomed Sir George Beharrell, (Britain), and Herr Otto Friedrich (Germany), as members of the advisory panel of Manufacturers on matters relating to organisation, and preparation of statistics. It also considered the reports of the various delegations on the measures taken to implement the obligations under the International agreement.

The Committee is satisfied with the progress of the latter which is very well advanced. The next meeting will be held on July 31.

Wimbledon Tennis Form Below That Of Previous Years

Japanese Stars Knocked Out Early: Miss Row's Victory

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 26

In the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, First Round Miss Leela Row beat Miss Southwell (Surrey county player) 4-6, 10/8, 6-2. The match was witnessed by a large crowd which was much impressed by Miss Row's grace and speed. She attacked from the start with fine forehand drives, and kept up the pressure against a tiring opponent.

The matches in the Second Round were played before 6,000 spectators. The sky was overcast and occasional showers fell. There was no real sensation in the Men's Singles though De Stefani (Italy), a seeded player, was defeated by the American Lott 3-6 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, and two formidable Japanese players were eliminated.

Nigel Sharpe, the British Giant Killer of previous tournaments beat Fujikura 6-4, 3-6, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4. Siba (Czechoslovakia) beat Nishimura 8-6, 4-6, 8-6, 2-6, 9-7.

Austin showing championship form easily beat Denker (Germany) 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. Crawford (Holder) beat another German Henkel 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Perry beat Norris Williams (American Davis Cup non-playing captain) 6-2 6-2, 6-0. Menzel (Czechoslovakia) showing the best form of the championships beat Gentien (France) 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Merlin beat a fellow countryman in Brugnon 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The Cambridge American Davy Jones beat the British Davis Cup player Hughes 2-6, 6-4, 7n5, 1-6 6-4.

Sydney Wood (America) beat Ellmer (Switzerland) 6-3, 5-7 6-0, 7-5.

The Women's Singles also began to-day. In a notable match Mrs. Fearnley Whittings'all beat Miss Betty Nuthal 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The Australian cricketers were present.

The critics are agreed that the form of players is far below that of previous years.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE

Conference Advocates Expansion Of Primary Education

The Conference of the Administrative Officers and Supervisors in Marathi Speaking Districts, was held on the 24th and 25th June 1934, in the Lecture Hall of the Local Self-Government Institute, under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, Deputy President, Legislative Council, Bombay.

Amongst the guests present were:—

The Honourable B. V. Jadhav, Mr. S. N. Moos, Director, Public Instruction, Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Principal Agricultural College (late), Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Principal S. R. Tavde, Training College, Poona; Mr. R. A. Gole, and Mr. S. S. Naik, Hon. Secretary of the Local Self Government Institute.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

"This Conference recommends that the Shift System should be introduced as far as possible as a measure of economy.

In schools conducted by Local Authorities no child below the age of five should be admitted.

REVISE CURRICULUM

This conference is of opinion that time has come for revision of the curriculum of primary schools with a view to advance expansion of primary education.

"This conference is of opinion that expansion of primary education should be accelerated by encouraging the establishment of Private Primary Education Boards in each district with a view to start and conduct aided schools where no schools exist and such schools should get adequate grants from School Boards.

"This Conference is of opinion that the present Vernacular text books require immediate and thorough revision to suit the present day requirements of the expansion of Primary Education.

This Conference is of opinion that the Primary Education Act of 1923 and the Rules framed thereunder require to be thoroughly revised in the light of experience gained during the last ten years.

OPTICIAN ACQUITTED

Magistrate Disbelieves Complainant's Story

Harold Francis Laurence, a European Optician, (until recently in the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Jewellers and Watch makers, Bombay,) was acquitted of the charge of cheating Dorabjee Patel in respect of Rs. 325, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

PROSECUTION CASE

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had pledged a diamond ring with Messrs Bhicajee and Sons for Rs. 325, representing to them, it was his own property. During the course of certain investigations carried out by the C.I.D. this ring was claimed by Mr. F. Roberts of Messrs. Lund and Blockley as his property. The police took charge of the ring and Mr. Patel filed a complaint of cheating against the accused.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The accused in his defence stated that he had told Mr. Patel that the ring did not belong to him. He contended that the ring was given to him by Mr. Roberts to be pledged as the latter was in monatary difficulties.

The complainant admitted in cross-examination that Laurence had told him that the ring did not belong to him. Later the complainant resiled from that statement.

The Magistrate in passing orders held that Laurence had told the accused that the ring was not his, and the charge of cheating preferred against him must therefore fail.

His Worship did not accept the complainant's story about the transaction.

Dr. Sankarangrayana Iyer wires from Palghat under today's date stating that he has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji "Sanatanists horrified dastardly outrage. Hearty Congratulations on escape"

Kopran Tooth Paste Keeps teeth healthy and white!

AVAILABLE IN TWO SIZES, MEDIUM AND LARGE

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 15 1353.
Parsi: Deh 25, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Water: 13-03
Low Water: 6-04, 19-09

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Carthage", with English mails of June 14, due at 3 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Warwicks v. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 29

Harwood League: Portuguese Association v. Indian Football XI., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 30.

S. S. "Rawalpindi", with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Women's University: Annual Convocation, C. J. Hall, Mr. S. S. Patkar presiding. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivering address, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Warwicks, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

SAUBHAGYAVATI BAI GANGABAI, daughter of Dwarkadas Dharamsi, aged 38, died on Tuesday evening. Uthamna Ceremony at Tricumdas Dwarkadas Bungalow No. 22, Walkeshwar Road to-day (Thursday at 2-45 p.m. (B.T.)

LAXMIDAS—Seth Mulji Laxmidas J. P. of Messrs. Vasanji Morarji, age 49 died on Wednesday 27th June. Uthamna ceremony on Friday 29th June at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence 16 Holichakla, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America S. S. President Hages will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

MAHOMEDBHOY FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 23rd June was 240; of these 155 were males and 85 females.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President Hayes V-34 will arrive here to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. and will land passengers at N. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 29th instant at 3 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Narseilles, New York and Boston.

PATHE
OPENING SAT. NEXT
GEORGE RAFT
portraying the life story of a public idol

CAROLE LOMBARD
SALLY RAND
FRANCES DRAKE
Directed by Wesley Ruggles
Wonderful Music!
Beautiful Dances!
Sensational Story!
Book Now. Phone 41561.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christian". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down To Rio". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Fashions of 1934". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-30, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Feet First". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PRABHAT TALKIES—"Kismat-ki-Kasauti" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Cuckoos". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Passionate Plumber". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster.
8-15 p.m. Recital of gramophone records.
9 p.m. The North of England To-day, a talk by W. L. Andrews.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich, Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-35 p.m. Ten minutes' of popular poetry.
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records
11 to 11-45 p.m. Fred Hartley, presents 'The Music Box'.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market. European Lunch Time music.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. (Excerpts From) "Pagliacci." The Chorus and Orchestra of the British National Opera Co. 7-30 p.m. "Commercial Afforest Station". 8-15 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi 9-20 p.m. Light music. Miss Padmavati and Master Narendra Shaligram. 11 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Prof. R. K. Kulkarni of "Victoria College" Gwalior will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on The Purpose of Life.

MISS KHANDWALA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Miss Kapila Khandwala delivered on Sunday the 24th inst. an interesting lecture on her experiences in America.
Mr. N. M. Hungund, Advocate, presided.
In the course of her speech Miss Khandwala stated that in America every section of the public was very carefully attended to by the Educational authorities. The public willingly bore a large share of the burden. Where-ever necessary, education was brought to the door of the needy and the poor. Individual attention was the striking characteristic of the American system.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS

In addition to the programme of lectures of the Social Workers' Training Class, as already announced, which commences from Saturday the 7th July 1934, the students of the class will be shown the following Social Service Institutions in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs:—
Narottamdas Madhavdas Mental Hospital, Thana, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga; Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga; Salvation Army Industrial Home, Moreland Road, Byculla; Beggars' Camp, Matunga; Children's Home, (Society for the Protection of Children in Western India); Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Trdeo; Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel; Children's Home, Umarkhady; J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Lal Bag, Parel; Bai Avabai Framji Petit Orphanage for Parsi Girls, Bandra; Naigaum Social Service Centre; Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chowpatty; School for Deaf-mutes, Thakurdwar.
The members of the class are expected to bear own expenses in connection with the visits to the above institutions.
Those who intend to join the class are requested to register their names on or before the 7th July between 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The adjourned General Meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber to further consider the following resolution, passed by the Committee.
RESOLUTION.
"With a view to broaden the franchise and to give equal opportunity to members of all affiliated Commercial Associations, the Committee recommend to the General Body, to Resolve that Rule No. 9, Schedule 2, of Electoral Rules of the Constituency of the Chamber, should be amended to read as follows:—
'Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (including members of all Associations affiliated thereto) shall be qualified as electors for the Constituency.
The General Body is of opinion that the same principle should be applied to the Electoral Rules for the Bombay Legislative Council. The General Body authorises the Executive Committee to take all necessary steps to give effect to this Resolution and to request Government to make necessary amendments before the next elections for the Assembly and the local Council are held.'"

DEVASTATING COTTON FIRE

Causes Rs. 75,000 Damage In Jackeria Bunder Godown

A devastating fire which occurred in a cotton godown at Jackeria Bunder caused damage to the extent of Rs. 75,000 on Wednesday morning.
The godown belonged to the Wadia Trust.
Fire-brigades were promptly on the scene and their efforts saved an adjacent godown from being gutted.

2700 BALES GUTTED.

The godown gutted by fire contained about 2700 males of cotton belonging to Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitta.
The property it is understood, is insured.

MIRAJKAR RELEASED ON BAIL

Denies He Incited Workers To Commit Acts Of Violence

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third court, accepted an application made on behalf of Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, a Labour leader, for reduction in the cash deposit of the bail order, and passed orders releasing him on a bail of Rs. 1,000 of which Rs. 300 was to be deposited in cash and with two sureties in like amount.
At the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday Mirajkar filed his written statement pleading not guilty to the charge of having delivered an inflammatory speech with intent to incite the people to commit robbery. Mirajkar stated that the interpretation sought to be put on the speech was incorrect. He denied that his speech was intended to incite the workers to commit acts of violence and robbery.
Before the Magistrate adjourned the case for hearing arguments, Mr. Talpade made an application for a reduction of the cash deposit in the bail order. Mr. Talpade stated that when the order was made his client was not in a position to avail of it as he had been detained in jail under the Emergency Powers Act. Now his client had been released and was free to take advantage of the bail order.
Mr. Velkar for the prosecution did not object to the accused being released on bail, but requested the Court not to make a reduction in the bail order which directed the accused to deposit Rs. 500 in cash.
The Magistrate accepted the application and passed orders as stated above and adjourned the case to July 3.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	15 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

"Outrage On Hinduism And Indian Nation"

Bombay Arya Samajists Vehemently Condemn Diabolical Attempt On Gandhiji's Life

The diabolical bomb outrage on Mahatma Gandhi at Poona was vehemently condemned by the speakers at a public meeting held on Wednesday at the Arya Samaj Hall.

"OUTRAGE ON HINDUISM."

The incident was termed as not only an outrage on the revered person of Gandhiji but an outrage on Hinduism and the Indian Nation. The speakers styled it as a foolish, ignorant, lunatic and bigoted action of the Sanatanists, who in their narrow-mindedness were acting quite contrary to the spirit of the religion, they professed to follow.
Swami Onkar Sachidanandji presided.

"BLIND FANATICISM."

The Swamiji said that the Poona incident, whoever the perpetrator of the crime was, deserved to be condemned in very vehement terms. Such actions were contrary to the teachings and traditions of the great Hindu religion. Hinduism asked its followers to persuade, educate and enlighten its opponents and thus convert them to their views. It never advocated violence. On the contrary, violence was condemned and it was blind fanaticism which must have led the perpetrators of the outrage to throw a bomb at Gandhiji.
Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta moved the following resolution.—

"DASTARDLY ATTACK."

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at Arya Samaj Hall condemns vehemently the dastardly attack on Mahatmaji's life and thanks Almighty for Mahatmaji's providential escape and further wishes long life to Gandhiji for the cause of removal of untouchability."

"HASTENING HARIJAN WORK."

In support of his resolution, the mover said that Poona stood condemned in the eyes of the nation and the world for the second time for having insulted a great Indian personality. The first time was when the Poona public threw mud and abused Swami Dayanand Saraswathi when he was addressing a public meeting some years ago. On the second occasion, not only had Gandhiji, a great political leader and social reformer, had been insulted but an attempt on his life was made. It is a matter of shame that such acts should have been done by Hindus, who professed to be followers of a great religion, which totally condemned violence. Every Hindu in the country ought to be proud of the work that was being done by Mahatmaji to remove untouchability, which remained a blot on the great religion. The speaker was sure that such foolish acts would only hasten the Harijan work and before long, untouchability would be completely removed.
Swami Brahmanandji supported the resolution and said that the belief of Sanatanists that if Gandhiji died, the movement for the removal of untouchability also would die, is mistaken. The cause would be strengthened by such acts, as history had proved on many occasions.

IS HE SANATANIST?

The resolution was put to vote and was passed by an overwhelming majority. Only one Sanatani, who voted against the resolution said that he did not agree with the wording of the resolution. He said, that it had not been proved that the outrage was committed by a Sanatani.
Pt. Vijayashanker moved the second resolution which condemned cowardly attacks on the valuable lives of social and religious reformers, and opined that such acts are due to bigotry and lack of understanding of the true spirit of religion.
The speaker said that Buddha, Christ, Mohammad and Sankaracharya were insulted and attempts were made on their lives also by people, who misunderstood their mission. The speaker was of opinion that it was an easy affair to be a political leader but to be a social reformer meant risking one's life. The Harijan work that Gandhiji had undertaken, was a work of service and sacrifice and every Hindu ought to be proud that Gandhiji was doing his best to remove the blot on Hinduism.
Pandit Ramachandra made a very spirited speech in support of the resolution.
The resolution was passed unanimously.

OPPOSED TO REASON.

The following third resolution moved by Pt. L. J. Ogle and seconded by Pandit Ramthirth was also passed:—
"This meeting is further of opinion that all the distinctions and disabilities on the basis of birth are unnatural and opposed to reason and justice and are obstacles in establishing Universal religion, peace and brotherhood."
The president moved a fourth resolution expressing sympathy with those seven persons, who were injured at Poona due to the Bomb throwing. It was also duly seconded and unanimously passed.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING

Accused Committed To Sessions

Three persons were committed to the sessions on charges of false representation, of forgery and cheating in respect of 19 Pirelli Tyres, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Tuesday.
The prosecution alleged that Jamnadas Morarji, Babulal Manilal, and Bhogilal Chunilal the three accused made false representation to the Western India Tyre Co., Lamington Road in respect of 19 tyres.
On April 15 last the third accused representing himself as the manager of a certain, New Era Motor Co., Dhulia, carried on negotiations for the purchase of 19 pirelli tyres, from the complainants. The transaction was finally settled on April 21, and the complainants received a cheque for Rs. 700 and delivered the 19 tyres.
It was alleged that the cheque was purported to have been issued by Kalidas Kanji and Co. styled as the Bombay Shroff, of the accused, on the Bank of India.
The cheque was sent to the Central Bank for collection and forwarded duly to the Bank of India for cashing.
The Bank dishonoured the cheque on the ground that there was no account of Kalidas Kanji with them. It was further learnt that Kalidas never issued a cheque for Rs. 700 on the Bank of India.
During the course of inquiries it was found that the first accused obtained the blank cheque from the cheque book issued to one M. K. Dalal who is deceased and the signature of Kalidas was forged on the cheque.
The Magistrate passed orders as above.

SIR RUSTOM VAKIL'S SONS GO TO COURT

Receivers Appointed For Estate Of Deceased

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the notice of motion made in the suit filed by Percy Rustom Vakil against Jehangir Rustom Vakil and others.
The plaintiff, and defendants first and second are the three sons of the late Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil who died in November last and were the principal legatees under the Will of their father dated 18th November 1924. The third defendant is the widow of the deceased. Sir Rustom left considerable properties, and under his Will appointed the first defendant and certain other persons as executors. After his death all the executors except the first defendant declined to act as such. The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant was a debtor to the estate of the deceased and along with others was intermeddling with the estate. He further alleged that the first defendant had been dealing with the property to the detriment of the estate, and that his interest was conflicting with that of the heirs. Under the circumstances the plaintiff submitted that some fit and proper persons should be appointed receiver of the estates.

APPLICATION.

The notice of motion heard by his lordship on Wednesday was for an order that pending the final disposal of the suit, the plaintiff and one of the defendants be appointed joint receivers, or that the plaintiff alone might be appointed receiver, of the estates of the late Sir Rustom Vakil, and that the receiver or receivers be directed to pay maintenance allowance to the plaintiff and defendants pending litigation.

ORDER.

After arguments, a consent order was taken by the parties whereby the plaintiff and the first defendant were appointed joint receivers of the estates of the deceased. The receivers were ordered to hand over the shares, securities and title deeds relating to the estate to the solicitors of the plaintiff and the defendants who were jointly to deposit the same in their joint names in the Central Bank safe deposit.
It was further directed by His Lordship that the receivers should pay Rs. 500 each per month to the plaintiff, the first defendant, and to the third defendant as the mother and natural guardian of the second defendant.
Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. M. Munshi for the defendants.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934

TORY TACTICS

Not many in India will be surprised at the inordinate delay in the work of the Select Committee on Indian reforms. Rumours about the Tories' dilatory tactics have been current in India for several months past and these are confirmed by the latest message from London which seems to be based on fairly correct information. According to that message there is now no prospect of the Committee's final report being presented to Parliament before the summer adjournment beginning in August. It is now expected that the report will be presented early in November and that general debates on it will be held in both Houses of Parliament before the end of the year. Thereafter Government's Bill based on the report will be submitted to Parliament early in the new year, and it is expected that the discussions in both Houses will occupy the whole of the year. Thus some sort of reforms may be inaugurated sometime in 1936, assuming that there will be no further dilatory tactics. It should be remembered that the reforms so inaugurated may not at all extend to the Central Government. For reforms in that sphere have been made conditional on a sufficiently large number of Princes accepting the Federal scheme after it is definitely formulated by the Select Committee. Protracted negotiations will, therefore, be necessary between the Government and the Princes after the formulation of the scheme and nobody can say now when and how these negotiations will end.

A Threat & A Bait

The reasons for the present delays are many. In the first place the Tories, including both the official ones and the Churchillites—we have never seen much difference between the two—hope that time will help them much to whittle down the promises made at the Round Table Conferences and even those in the White Paper. Secondly the Churchillites' anti-Indian propaganda is making greater headway than was expected and it takes some time to make compromises with them. Finally, the British Government seem anxious to see first what will be the Congress representatives' actual policy in the Legislature, being themselves determined to tighten the safeguards if the policy is found to be really hostile. In this way they are holding out a threat as well as a bait, as if saying to the Congress: "If you cooperate with us both in the legislatures and outside them, we shall at least carry on the White Paper policy. But if not, we shall introduce more and more safeguards for British interests."

Constituent Assembly, The Only Way

Congressmen, having from the very outset definitely decided to reject the very basis of the White Paper, have never been concerned with the proceedings of the Select Committee or the various tactics of the Tories. They only feel that the sooner the whole country is disillusioned by the promised reforms, the better will it be for all political parties in India. They are not at all impressed by the threat further to whittle down the White Paper reforms if they are hostile to Government or by the bait to add to the reforms if they behave well. They will be only too glad if the whole White Paper scheme is destroyed or withdrawn. They cannot possibly be satisfied with minor variations in the White Paper scheme or with any scheme which is not devised or approved by a National Constituent Assembly. Congress representatives in the legislature should beware of compromising this attitude or of any drift towards Responsivism or other disguised forms of co-operation. But a mere negative attitude towards the W. P. will not suffice, necessary as it is by itself. Congressmen's greater concern is to expedite by all possible means the formulation of a fully self-determined constitution through a Constituent Assembly and to devise sanctions effective enough to compel Government to accept that constitution. Among means to this end communal unity easily deserves the first place, and Congressmen, in the legislature and outside, cannot do better than promote complete communal unity and devise a settlement of the communal problem to be formally adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

Co-operators And Economic Depression

In his presidential address at the recent All-India Co-operative Conference Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Rao Bahadur Mihir Nath Roy, who presided over the Conference

bhai Samaldas while commending an attitude of introspection on the part of co-operators did well to denounce the tendency on the part of Government and their officers to fasten on Co-operators themselves the entire responsibility for all the defects that are now noticed on the Co-operative movement. There is hardly any country in the world where Government exercise, both under the law and administratively, a more extensive and more meticulous control over the Co-operative movement than they do in India, and there has been no tendency visible in any province of their having slackened the hold. It naturally follows that for the state in which the Co-operative movement finds itself to-day they are as much responsible as co-operators themselves, if not more. Governments less closely associated with the Co-operative movemnt than is the case in India have deemed it their duty to help co-operation to weather the present economic depression by the adoption of various measures of relief; in India, however, the main contribution of Government to the solution of the problems facing Co-operators has hitherto been criticism with a superior air of wisdom and unconcern. The Conferences at Amraoti could not be expected to swallow this. And one of the most prominent resolutions passed at the Institutes' Conference called upon provincial Governments and Ministers to take greater interest in the movement without attempting to foist on it a larger measure of control.

The Conferences indicated the lines on which Government could assist in the strengthening, and, in some provinces, the rehabilitation, of the movement. Both emphasized the place of co-operative marketing in any programme of reconstruction. Instead of spending money on importing highly-paid officers to organize marketing, Government at much less expense to the taxpayer can assist in developing facilities for the sale of produce by a well-planned system of grants and subsidies including financial facilities whenever required for the canstruction of godowns in rural areas. Similarly, Sir Lalubhai referred to the supreme importance of adding to the incomes of the agriculturists and reducing the pressure of population on the land by the promotion in rural areas of secondary occupations and the encouragement of industries allied to agriculture. The possibilities of Co-operation in this direction, as the Indian Central Banking Committee pointed out, have not yet been properly explored by Government in our country and the conference at Amraoti rightly drew attention to the need for early action.

Two other matters of general interest seem to have engaged the attention of the conferences. The first is the problem of debt. Both Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu and Rai Bahadur Mihir Nath Roy examined the recent growth in the volume of indebtedness and bewailed the lack of effective measures to check the evil. Even the Economic Conference specially convened in April last to discuss this subject dispersed without formulating any policy, and all that the Government of India propose to do in this matter is to offer an abundance of expert advice. The Banks' Conference urged the creation of land mortgage banks and the vigorous pursuit of a programme of debt conciliation on the lines recommended by the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee. In many quarters, however, the fear is entertained that the transfer of debts even for reduced amounts and at reduced interests is itself a palliative, and that salvation lies in the education and organization of the agriculturist. As Sir Lalubhai admits, the efforts of co-operative workers at economic organization have hitherto turned out only partially successful, because of the lack of education. There can be no talk of economic progress, as Lenin observed, as long as we have illiteracy in any country; and, therefore the foremost task before those who aspire to help agriculturists to organize themselves is to demand the adoption of a vigorous programme for the liquidation of illiteracy in all parts of the country.

THE SPANISH SITUATION

Reaction Leading Country To Fascist Regime

(By "OBSERVATEUR")

"I have eaten my cat to-day"—in these or similar words Louis Fischer was greeted by a Spanish peasant, recently, when the American journalist visited several places of interest in the country with a view to assess conditions on the spot.

Despair Of Hunger.

The interesting menu according to Fischer, seems to be quite

(Continued On Page 8.)

ANOTHER "MODY-LEES" PACT

We do not know how much truth there is in the report given currency to by the "Financial Times" that "far-reaching developments in connection with the jute trade between Calcutta and Dundee are pending," but evidently wire-pulling behind the scenes has been in progress for some time and it is thought that the moment is propitious now to lift the curtain a little. We are told that Dundee has suggested to Calcutta that with a view to overcome foreign—i.e., non-Empire—competition, which is affecting both Dundee and Calcutta, the Government of India should be prevailed upon to impose a duty on exports of raw jute from this country to ports outside the Empire. That Dundee is Calcutta's most serious rival in the manufacture of goods from jute and, what is more, that it is almost wholly dependent on Calcutta for its supply of raw jute—are facts, which, for obvious reasons, Dundee does not like to emphasize. A preferential export duty on an article of which India holds practically a monopoly, can only result in curtailing India's exports of that article to non-British countries, and also in reducing India's customs revenue from that article, while providing manufacturers—who are rivals of Indian manufacturers, be it not forgotten—with cheaper raw materials. And what earthly compensation would India receive for all this sacrifice? Probably we shall be told that Dundee will buy more India jute—as if she could buy jute anywhere else than in India!

It is the Lancashire game over again—and there will, no doubt, be found a few Modys among the Calcutta jute magnates also, who will readily fall in with the Dundee schemers and tell Indians that here is another glorious bargain for India to accept unhesitatingly. An export duty such as is suggested, would no doubt go to lower the price of the raw material and enable the mill agents of Bengal to reap a richer harvest of profits—but would it not hit the cultivator very badly? But the weal or woe of the latter hardly enters into the calculations of the Modys of India. The move is as sinister as that which brought about the Mody-Lees Pact and Indian public opinion must see that the Dundee schemers and those who are working with them in India, do not succeed in their attempts to saddle India with another uneconomic and harmful pact. The Empire as a whole, including Dundee, buys less than 25 per cent. of India's raw jute and, therefore, any duty on exports of jute to non-British ports can only result in a serious diminution of India's export trade in jute. The impairing of India's jute industry will no doubt be highly pleasing to Dundee—just as the decline of India's cotton industry, has been to the advantage of Lancashire—but is India going to sacrifice once again her real interests for the sake of the shadowy "benefits" which are dangled before her by her pseudo-friends, who are seeking to cheat her out of the natural economic advantages which she possesses? We trus neither Whitehall nor Delhi will countenance the scheme.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE

Millowners Should Beware Of Vindictiveness: They Should Rather Relieve Discontent By Voluntarily Restoring Wage-Cuts

(BY K. F. NARIMAN.)

II.

Another serious blunder was to spurn reasonable offers of compromise coming from responsible quarters. Conscious of this inherent weakness and defect in the inner circle, they should have made every endeavour to come out of the tangle as gracefully as possible instead of adopting a stiff and uncompromising attitude. A little tact and discretion would have enabled them to save the situation even with a face-saving solution instead of deliberately courting a disastrous re-action of mass-mentality due to unconditional surrender and a complete fizzle out.

Need For Plain Speaking

These bitter words are not written merely in a carping spirit of destructive criticism. I know this plain talk will be strongly resented by the parties concerned and I am prepared for a storm of abuse and counter-charges in return. Even at the risk of incurring displeasure and hostility of old friends and comrades, some frank talk at this juncture is necessary in the interest of the unfortunate and exploited workers. They are the real sufferers and victims of the follies and indiscretions by their own leaders as well as the greed and ruthelessness of their masters and employers. They must be saved from the impending dangers on both sides. Between the scheming and ploting of some mill-owners, and squabbling and fighting amongst their leaders, the workers' real interests are sacrificed, and it is they who suffer most: And till human labour ceases to be reckoned only as a part of the money-making machinery by the Capitalists and as a mere toy by some Labour leaders it is impossible to improve the material and moral condition of workers.

The Government with an amazing indifference and cal'ousness was content with a mere declaration "that the ring was kept clear for the contending parties," though at each stage the pitch was queered to the disadvantage of the weaker team, as if the function of a Government were merely to be an amused and disinterested spectator in a game costing human lives and inflicting untold miseries.

Warning To Millowners

A timely warning and friendly caution to the mill-owners would not be out of place; though puffed up with the fresh but undeserved victory, they are not likely to give heed to it. Let them not be over-elated with the supposed triumph let them not be deluded into a misleading sense of security, by a false smooth surface; let them remember that they have to deal in future, in their day-to-day existence, with thousands of individuals, who, though forced to surrender due to starvation and misery, are still harbouring a serious grievance and discontent. Hunger is a most powerful and at the same time most dangerous incentive. A sullen mood of despair and helplessness, is not a proper temperament even from a business and profiteering point of view; the mill-owners are perpetually sitting on a volcanc that may again burst at any moment. Let not the unhealed sore be goaded into further pain by indulging in petty-minded victimisation or discrimination. Like good sportsmen let the millowners treat their opponents, who have certainly proved worthy of their steel, honourably and squarely. Revenge and malice have no place in modern strife that is based on certain principles and economic grievances. Just and equitable concessions from victors will produce marvellous results: what could not be extorted and yielded to force may be willingly and generously granted out of large heartedness and sense of justice.

Wanted A Gesture

Let the veteran mill-owner and founder of their Association take the glorious lead and initiative and take immediate steps to restore some percentage of wage-cuts. The Government report is a sufficient justification for such a gesture. This one master-stroke, at a psychological moment, will create a tremendous effect and do more to restore harmony and good-will between Labour and Capital, than all the aerial propaganda or misleading publicity. That will also help considerably to remove the dangerous under-current of discontent, and in the long run improve the efficiency of the workers.

Are there none in that group, tall and humanitarian enough to rise to this occasion and sieze the God-sent opportunity to do the right thing at the right moment?

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PEACE IN ARABIA.

The terms of peace between King Ibni Saud and Imam Yahya, as indicated by a private cable, are obviously more favourable to the former than the latter. Assir and Nejran are to form parts of the Saudi Kingdom and Saudi representatives, in foreign countries, will represent Yemen. But we are glad to note that there will be no reparations which only perpetuate bitterness and in the What is more welcome is that the peace and its terms both point to the determination of the two sovereigns not to put the integrity and independence of Arabia in jeopardy. And the contemplated united economic policy is bound to prove highly beneficial to the people. We hope the two sovereigns will now set about serving their common country. And in this connection the obligations of King Ibni Saud are much greater than Imam Yahya's, for it is the former who has finally secured the dominant voice in Arab affairs.

STEREOTYPED REPLY.

If any Provincial Government in India wants to increase its liquor revenue, it does so easily by increasing liquor shops and lowering the prices of liquor. And if anybody protests against such harmful methods, official apologists have only to plead that they are only combating illicit distillation, actual, supposed or possible. Things like these are too common in almost every province to cause any surprise. But a Labour Member of Parliament was rather surprised at the considerable increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor in coal areas in this country in spite of appalling trade depression and unemployment. And, as the Member seemed to care more for the miners' health than for Government's revenue, he asked Sir Samuel Hoare if he was aware of the serious view taken by both employers and workers with regard to the increased consumption of liquor. Promptly came the stereotyped reply that, if the prices of liquor were lowered, it was to discourage illicit distillation. Wherever there is any real illicit production, cannot the Excise Police tackle it without pressing more liquor upon the people?

HERTZOG-SMUTS COMBINE.

The text of the Agreement between General Hertzog and General Smuts confirms our impressions already recorded some time ago. In its aspect relating to Great Britain and the "British Commonwealth of Nations," the agreement seeks to consolidate further "the sovereign independence of the Union," and its authority "as represented in the National Flag." There shall be gations—obligations, that is to say, 'vis-a-vis' both the Commonwealth and other countries—which conflict with Union's own interests, as determined, of course, by the Union itself.

PROTECTION OF MONOPOLY.

The Agreement is a compromise between declared republicanism and a political status that takes for granted permanent and continuous identity of interests with Great Britain. But, it was, we need scarcely reiterate, arrived at because of common allegiance on the part of both the leaders to the policy and privileges of what it calls "White civilisation." The Whites have to be assured that domination over the children of the soil and other coloured people. The monopoly that they enjoy has to be protected from encroachments, however, slight. And this is one of the main reasons for amalgamating the two White Parties.

GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE.

We published yesterday the text of a speech delivered at Poona by Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the Prophet's Day. His tribute to the Prophet of Islam, simple and eloquent as it is, is born of understanding and genuine reverence. And Gandhiji correctly summed up the Prophets qualities when he said: "He suffered endless persecution. He was brave and feared no man, but God alone. He did what he considered to be right in scorn of consequences". And he "had boundless compassion for mankind." Gandhiji concluded his speech with an appeal for communal peace which no Musalman professing love and reverence for his Prophet should ignore. Indeed, it is an appeal that demands response from every Indian who believes that religions advocate toleration and understanding.

LACK OF PROTECTION.

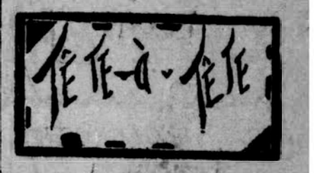
There are great possibilities for the Cinema Industry in India, but so far the progress has been too slow, mainly on account of the lack of State protection. The industry, however, is popular and is attracting much enterprise. It is interesting in this connection to learn that a powerful syndicate to establish India on the International map as a producer of talkie-films has been formed in Rs. 2,500,000 and with men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. F.E. Dinshaw and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) being included in the Syndicate. We wish the venture every success, but the industry, as a whole, can make due headway only if it is adequately aided by the State.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

A deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India met Sir Frank Noyce on Tuesday and placed before him the various needs and grievances of the Indian Cinema Industry. A notable grievance is the heavy duty on projectors and recording equipment used in the production and exhibition of talkies. It is said that till about a month ago, the duty was only 10 per cent. on all imported apparatus of this type, but that suddenly and without any notice to the industry the duty has been increased to 30 per cent. for non-British apparatus and 20 per cent for British products. The preference to Britain will, of course, be a great advantage to her, but apparently, the Government of India are not much concerned at the handicap to the Indian industry.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICALS

The United Press reports that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, confined in the Hazaribagh jail, has lost considerably in weight. This is said to be due to the fact that after the release of his former cook he was not given a suitable substitute. After the Patna decision no reason existed for Government to keep in incarceration any Congress prisoner or detenu. But the universal demand by the country for the release of political prisoners has been met by a virtual refusal to respect public opinion. This is bad enough. But Government have done worse. Instances like the one under notice and the "hand fan" supplied to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru show that so far from doing the right thing by Congress prisoners, Government are denying them even those facilities which they themselves had allowed formerly. Would it be exaggerating if such attitude were characterised as "melancholy meanness"?



Publication—and preparation too—of the Joint Select Committee Report has been postponed till November. It may be re-postponed again—and again.

Meanwhile we congratulate the Congress Parliamentary Board. It has made a good beginning.

* * * *

According to Mr Asaf Ali 'the Poona outrage marks the lowest depth of perversity—"

And also of anti-Harijan Orthodoxy's adversity.

* * * *

"All in India, whatever their caste, race or creed, will" says the "Madras Mail," "rejoice that the bomb intended for Mr. Gandhi did not reach its objective."

To return the compliment may we add "and Anglo-India" after "India"?

* * * *

"Mahatma martyred will be thousand times stronger than Mahatma living' says Mr. Satyamurti.

We beg to protest For Mr. Satyamurti's assertion amounts to incitement to violence.

* * * *

The Delhi socialists "want Purna Swaraj for the starving masses, and not for the privileged and over-fed."

This is definitely bad Samaritanism as regards the over-fed. And not Socialism.

* * * *

"POONA LESSON LOST ON AHMEDABAD BIGOTS

Volunteers Beaten With Lathis And Bamboos.

—A Local Contemporary.

Probably because they were afraid they might otherwise lose the lessons of bigotry.

* * * *

Asked to say something about the increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor in India's coal area Sir Samuel Hoare did and authoritatively announced that "it was a very important and complicated question." We agree. A few drops and the happy one becomes quite self-complicated—and equally self-important.

* * * *

But, to do him justice, Sir Samuel was alluding to objective complications: illicit distillation due to high prices. The only solution is to increase subjective complications and diminish objective ones by lowering prices—and incidentally getting some much-need-

* * * *

A state of definite tension exists, says a Berlin cable, between the two big semi-military organisations, the Steel Helmet and the Storm Troop.

It seems that Herr Hitler's Millenium is in a hurry to annihilate time.

* * * *

The British reply to the last United States' Note on war debts is expected to be sent to America to-morrow.

It will amount, of course to this: "We hope you will accept this as a substitute because, most unfortunately the war debts have been unavoidably detained for an indefinite period."

* * * *

Two small boys were returning to the boathouse after a very successful fishing trip.

"We must come here again, Bill. Did you mark the spot where we caught them all?"

"Yes, I put a cross on the bottom of the boat."

"Fathead: We might not get the same boat next time!"

Rain Averts Anglo-Chinese War

British Govt. Claim Over Scott Line

Story Of Chinese Trespass And Strong Diplomatic Protest

NANKING READY TO NEGOTIATE

SIMLA, June 27.

Along a comparatively small section of Burmo-Chinese Frontier (laid down by Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1897) where it runs through the region known as the Wa State, the boundary has never yet been actually demarcated.

His Majesty's Government have a well-established claim to the line known as the Scott Line which conforms as nearly as practicable to the Frontier prescribed in general terms by the Convention while the Chinese Government have cancelled the line known as Liuchin Line which lies considerably to the west of it.

His Majesty's Government, however, without any prejudice to their territorial claim refrained, pending an agreed settlement of the exact location of the frontier in this region from making an entry into the disputed zone lying between the lines claimed respectively by themselves and by the Chinese Government.

During the current year with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Burma Government in concert with the Burma Corporation despatched a party to survey the possibility of the mineral development of the area known generally as Pamglong lying in the Wa States, west of the line representing the westernmost limit of the Chinese territorial claim in that locality, in other words, in the undisputed British territory. The survey party was accompanied by a small escort of Burma Military Police for protection against possible attack by local tribesmen. The party and its escort had definite instructions on no account to enter into the disputed zone and no such entry has been made.

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST.

Meanwhile, however, Chinese forces supported by Bandits and tribesmen have entered into the disputed zone and, in some cases, crossed further than the limit claimed by the Chinese. His Majesty's Government made a strong diplomatic protest to the Chinese Government regarding this occupation of the disputed area and trespass into the undisputed British territory and also suggested negotiations with a view to delimiting the disputed frontier.

NANKING ATTITUDE.

In the meantime, the Burma Military Police, while scrupulously refraining from entry into the disputed territorial zone, engaged in the protection of the British territory to the West thereof. It is understood that, as a result of the representation made at Nanking, instructions will be issued for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the disputed area and that the Chinese Government is considering the suggestion made by His Majesty's Government with a view to negotiating a settlement of the frontier dispute.

SKIRMISHES.

Further enquiries show that, while the British Military Police who have their Headquarters at Lufang have never crossed the Liuchin Line, the Chinese forces who have their headquarters at Manchu had actually crossed the Scott Line (claimed by the British) into Hohsawn. Chinese forces consist almost wholly of irregulars drawn from half bandits of Panjchang area and they do not appear to have the backing of any provinces behind them

RAIN TO RESCUE.

During the skirmishes that occurred recently no casualties were reported on the British side while the Chinese suffered some. Thanks, however, to heavy rains all military operations have practically ceased and there is no possibility of resumption as the whole country is under water and transport is difficult. It is not known yet when the Chinese Government at Nanking will agree to the suggestion of the British Government for the commencement of the negotiations to settle the boundary dispute.—A. P.

O'Reilly's Spinners Claim 9 Batsmen

Somerset Skittled Out For 116, Australians Piling Up 148 For 2

LONDON, June 27.

In the match between Australians and Somerset which commenced at Taunton to-day, Somerset going in to bat first were dismissed for 116. O'Reilly capturing nine wickets. Bradman distinguished himself with his fine cover fielding.

Australians in their first venture had made 148 for two at the close.—Reuter's Special.

The weather was fine after heavy rain. The wicket was covered but the outfield was wet. The start was delayed until 12-20. Saw dust was plentifully used.

ALL OUT FOR 116.

Somerset were all out for 116. F. Lee carrying his bat for 59, scored in a stay of 2 3/4 hours during which he played a sound defensive game.

O'Reilly's spinners admirably suited the tricky wicket and he took full advantage of it to dismiss nine batsmen. Ebeling took the remaining wicket conceding 22 runs.

The following are the scores:—

SOMERSET (First Innings).

J Lee, b Ebeling	20
Bennett b O'Reilly	3
White 1 b w O'Reilly	5
Case 1 b w O'Reilly	0
Ingle c Darling, b O'Reilly	13
Burrough 1 b w O'Reilly	0
Wellard c Bromley, b O'Reilly	0
Cameron 1 b w O'Reilly	2
Davey 1 b w O'Reilly	4
Luckes c Barnett, b O'Reilly	0
F Lee (not out)	59
Extras	10
Total	116

Fall of Wickets:—
37|1, 43|2, 50|3, 58|4, 91|5, 91|6, 92|7, 110|8, 116|9.

Bowling Analysis:—
O'Reilly 18|6|38|9.

AUSTRALIANS BAT.

Australians opened through Woodful and Ponsford and before the close of play Ponsford and Bradman fell victims to White.

AUSTRALIAN (First Innings).

Ponsford st Luckes, b White	17
Bradman c Luckes, b White	17
Woodful (not out)	50
Darling (not out)	62
Extras	2
Total (for two wickets)	148

Fall of wickets:—
38|1; 62|2.—Reuter's Special.

PAGE-CROFT SNUBBED

Chairman Rules Out Discussion On India

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Henry Page-Croft attempted to raise the question of India at the annual meeting of the Central Council of the National Union Conservative Associations, London.

The Chairman, Miss Regina Evans stated that she had received a letter from Sir Page-Croft, wherein he pointed out that the Committee of Privileges had ruled that the Select Committee was neither a judicial nor an impartial body and asked whether, since the resolution passed at the previous meeting had been carried under a misapprehension, the National Union was now at liberty to resume freedom to discuss Indian reforms.

Miss Evans ruled that in view of the resolution passed at Birmingham on March 28 the question of India could not be raised until after the report of the Select Committee was receievd. The decision was greeted with applause.—Reuter.

CURRAGH IRISH DERBY

Patriot King And Primere Dead Heat

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 27.

In the Curragh Irish Derby, Patriot King and Primere deadheated for the first place. Autumn stood hird. Six ran. Patriot King and Primere dead-heat, and two lengths separated the horses dead-heating and the third.

Starting prices:— 2 to 1 Patriot King; 5 to 2 Primere; 2 to 1 Autumn.

BRITAIN'S BID FOR BIGGER NAVY

LONDON, June 27.

From sources in touch with American quarters in London, Reuter learns that the ground already covered by the Anglo-American naval talks includes the British proposal to build a larger Navy, in case no international treaty was concluded. Americans, however, are not considering this possibility, but are prepared to discuss the situation when the Washington Treaty lapses in December. Meantime they are concentrating on the renewal of the existing treaty or the signature of a new one.—Reuter.

ANGLO-POLISH TRADE

Delegation To Negotiate New Agreement

RUGBY, June 27.

M Sokolonsi of the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce and M. Rose of the Ministry of Agriculture who are heading the Polish Delegation to negotiate with the British Government the New Trade Agreement arrived today. The Delegation will be formally received by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman and Colonel Colville, Parliamentary Secretary, Department Overseas Trade at the Board of Trade Office to-morrow.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN HAS MISUNDERSTOOD POSITION

Germany's Complaint About Transfer Conference Proceedings

BERLIN, June 26.

Notifying Britain of the departure of the German Financial Delegation to London, the German Government regrets that it is unable to accept the arguments of Britain, which it says seem to be partially based on a misunderstanding of the proceedings of the Berlin transfer conference, and also regrets that British Government thinks it necessary to enforce its viewpoint by threatening compulsory measures, whereby Germany will be compelled to take corresponding defensive measures.—Reuter.

MR. THALUVAI FOR VENICE.

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. R. R. Thaluvai, Secretary, Indian Cinemotographic Association, will be leaving Bombay for Venice on July 12, representing the Association at the Second International Cinemotographic Exhibition organised by the International Institute of Educational Cinemotography of the League of Nations, Venice, during August.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD WAGE CUT

Millowners Want Gandhiji To Expedite Discussion Of Question

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Among the stream of visitors that called on Mahatma Gandhi, this afternoon were Seth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and Mr. G. I. Patel, the Secretary of the Association.

They requested Gandhiji to expedite the discussion of the long standing wage cut question and added that they should not be blamed if any further delay estranged the good relations that existed at present between them and the Labour Association.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed his readiness to take up the consideration of the question whereupon Seth Chimanlal Parikh and Mr. Patel said that the time of one hour fixed by Gandhiji on Saturday for the consideration of this question was too short.

Gandhiji replied that he could spare no other time, but they could come on Friday night and take as much time as they liked. Seth Chimanlal Parikh and Mr. G. I. Patel are meeting the representatives of the Labour Association this afternoon for a preliminary discussion of the wage cut question.—A. P.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

Parliamentary Board's Note To Provincial Committees

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The following press note was issued to-day by the General Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board requesting the Secretaries of the various Provincial Congress Committees to complete their list of nominations for the ensuing Assembly elections and send recommendations to the General Secretariat of the Board so as to reach it not later than July 10 next.—United Press.

FORFEITED AFTER EXECUTION

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Mr. S. N. Roy, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore delivered judgment to-day declaring forfeited to the Government the sum of Rs. 536 and odd found in possession of the terrorist absconder, Dinesh Mojumdar (since executed) when he was arrested in North Calcutta on May 25 last year.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONSTABLE

Three Mill-Workers Get Benefit Of Doubt

Judgment was delivered in the case in which five mill-workers were charged with assaulting a police constable, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Police Court, Dadar, on Tuesday.

The prosecution alleged that police constable No. 3250 E while going from the Kalachowki Police Station to Lal Baug on May 22 last was assaulted by Shankar Atmaram More, Damodar Bala Sawant and three others at 5-45 a.m. on the Kalachowki Road, when the constable was slapped and kicked by the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said, that since they had taken active part in the recent strike they had incurred the displeasure of the police.

The Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt to the three accused, convicting the first two persons.

Taking into consideration the fact the accused had been in police custody for five weeks the Magistrate fined both of them Rs. 50 each in default to undergo a sentence of one month rigorous imprisonment.

LIBERALS CONGRATULATE MAHATMA

BOMBAY, June 27.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association strongly condemns the attempt on Gandhiji's life at Poona and expresses its gratification at his providential escape.

The Council is further gratified that Gandhiji has issued a warning against the use of intemperate language inbaming public passion which is likely to lead to violence, however unintended."—A. P.

CLARE-LEES PACT UNDER FIRE

Lancashire Has Used Whale To Catch Sprat, Says Churchill

LONDON, June 27.

Lancashire had used a whale to catch a sprat, declared Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech on the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the India Defence League, Manchester, referring to the agreement reached by the Clare-Lees mission to India, which he said he had been told by persons in high authority was hardly of any value at all.

Mr. Churchill declared that the rulings of the Committee of Privileges gave an entirely new interpretation to the hitherto accepted law of the High Court and Parliament and unless that law in its new form was further defined by this or some future House of Commons, they would demoralise the procedure of its committee.

He advised his hearers to move Chamber of Commerce to publish their true evidence, and thereafter ask the Select Committee to give them a fairer hearing. He did not believe that this could be refused

TRUE STATEMENT NEEDED

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that full true statement of the Lancashire case should be submitted to the Select Committee and Parliament by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; that effective guarantees for the maintenance of mutually advantageous trade between Britain and Idia should be inserted in the proposed new Indian constitution, and that members for the constituencies concerned should be requested to assist Lancashire in this time of her distress and peril.

No Lancashire members of the House of Commons were present on the crowded platform.—Reuter.

GERMAN MORATORIUM SEQUEL

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 27.

Coincident with the arrival in London of the German delegation to discuss German moratorium on transfer specially Dawes Young loans, the German state railways announced a special reduction of 60 per cent on all fares the next four months provided at least seven days are spent in Germany.

EX-BANK CHIEF SENT TO JAIL

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, June 27.

J. W. Harriman, the former head of Harriman National Bank and Trust Company was sentenced to four and a half years imprisonment on charges of falsifying records and misapplying funds of the bank.

Britain Reiterates Her Desire To Negotiate Permanent Settlement

LONDON, June 27.

The British Government's reply to the United States Note following the announcement that Britain would withhold the payment of instalment of war debt due on June 15 while not repudiating the debt was cabled to Washington to-day.

It reiterates Britain's desire to negotiate a permanent settlement.

Referring to the American suggestion that of payments in kind Note recalls the experience of German reparations which showed transfer objections to cash payments applying in equal force to deliveries in kind unless the deliveries consist of indigenous products of the debtor country and unless they are accepted by the creditor country in addition to the goods taken from debtor countries in the normal course of trade. If Britain did not receive payment for goods exported on commercial account, her exchange resources available for the purchases of coton and other American goods would be still, further diminished. Therefore, while not unwilling to give further consideraton of possibilities in this direction, Government do not see at present any method of putting such plan into practice which is commendable to the United States. In view of the Government the primary question for settlement is amount that should paid. Having regard to all circumstances, they would welcome on opportunity for resuming discussion whenever there were favourable prospects of settlement.—Reuter.

U. S. Silver Purchase Campaign

Treasury Plans To Push Ahead Rapidly With Programme

WASHINGTON, June 27.

A great silver buying campaign which would involve the purchase of some 1,254 million ounces in the next six months is reported to have been decided upon by the Government according to the Associated Press of America which says that the Congressional circles interested in silver declare that Government would take immediate steps to carry out the terms of the recent silver law.

Treasury officials are said to be planning to push ahead rapidly with the programme so as to have all the necessary silver actually bought or under contract for future delivery by the end of the year.

It is estimated that this would involve the expansion of currency of at least 104.5 million dollars. It is hoped thus to stimulate increase in commodity prices.

According to Mr. Dies, a member of the House of Representatives' Coinage Committee, the Treasury has already bought about 70 million ounces of silver in pursuance of the new policy, but the exact amount is not ascertainable, as it is being purchased throughout the world. It is reported that the price hitherto paid by the Treasury is 44 cents an ounce.

Mr. Dies said that the Government Bureau of printing and engraving was far behind in printing the new silver certificates to be issued on the basis of the metal acquired. He estimated that the Treasury would have to buy about 1,254,000,000 ounces of silver to comply with the new law and reckoned with silver which the Government already owned, the Treasury would hold altogether 2,000 million ounces of silver when the purchases are completed.

Mr. Dies claimed that on this basis the Treasury would issue 2,058 million dollars worth of new silver certificates and said that the Treasury officials believed that the United States would be lucky if she obtained 1/5th of the world's supply at an average price of 75 dollars (cents) per ounce.

The political aspect of the policy is evident from the fact that the Democrats are making no secret of their hopes that an extensive policy of silver expansion would cause increase in the commodity prices by November when the Congressional elections are to be held.

Moreover, the opponents of the paper money inflation hope that, if the rise occurs before the new Congress meets in January, an effective check will be given to the extreme inflationists, who have been restive in recent months owing to the failure of the farm prices to improve in relation to the industrial prices.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The treasury announces that silver receipts under the Executive Order of December 21, 1933 until June 22 amounted to 8,845,000 ounces while purchases for the week ended June 22 totalled 380,532 ounces. Purchases are now being made out of the General Fund rather than from the Stabilisation Fund.

The value of silver bullion held on June 22 is given as 45,826,000 dollars compared to 44,673,000 on June 1. Gold receipts under the anti-hoarding order amounted 28,119,000 dollars in gold coin and 60,453,000 in gold certificates.

Mr Dies has promised to introduce a bill in the next session of the Congress to reduce the silver in dollar from 412.5 grains to 206 thus devaluating the silver dollar similar to the gold dollar. The proceeds would be applied to the reduction of Government's debt. the measure will restore silver to the old ratio with gold, namely, 16/1 instead 27/1 as at present.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMUNAL AWARD

Dr. Moonje Says, He Did Not Want Premier But "Mahatmaji As India's Greatest Leader" To Arbitrate

"Let every member of the Hindu Mahasabha walk with a stick in his hand and never go out without a stick, and let every boy from his sixteenth year till he attained his twenty-fifth year undergo physical training", was the advice given by Dr. B. S. Moonje while addressing a meeting called under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha (south) in the Brahman Sabha Hall at Girgaon on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Moonje at the outset condemned the outrage committed at Poona by throwing bomb which was intended for Mahatma Gandhi and said the act of the men was dastardly and had not the support of any sane person.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR AWARD.

Dr. Moonje then replied to the criticism in newspapers regarding his presidential address in the conference of the Mahasabha delivered on Saturday last. He said it was alleged that he asked the Mahasabha or the Hindus to secure favour of the Muslims and if it was not possible of the British Government. The Hindus, he said, had not looked for favour as they had confidence of winning Swaraj by all legitimate means. They had done so from the time of Prithviraj Chauhan and they would continue doing so till they got it from the British Government. Dr. Moonje also disclaimed that he was responsible for the Communal Award. It was Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who had suggested arbitration by the Prime Minister, while he (Dr. Moonje) did not want the Prime Minister to arbitrate but Mahatmaji as India's greatest leader. Mr. Jinnah, however, insisted on the Prime Minister's arbitration and he had to agree on the advice of Mahatmaji. Dr. Moonje repudiated the allegation that he was in any way responsible for the Communal Award.

HINDUS LIKE ORPHANS.

Coming to the programme of the Maha Sabha, he said, the Christians had their defender of faith in the King. The Muslims had their defenders of faith in the Afghan, and Arabian rulers, but the Hindus were like orphans and they had no defender of the faith. Until a regular ruler became their defender of faith, he said, the Hindu Mahasabha had taken the place of the defender of faith of Hindus.

He then advised every member of the Hindu Mahasabha to carry a stick with him and never to go out without it. He also advised parents to take as much interest in the physical wellbeing of their children as they did in their education. From the time they were 16 till they attained the twenty-fifth year, parents should see that their children underwent physical exercises and developed their bodies. Without physical fitness and self-respect, he said, it was not possible to win Swaraj. The ideal of the Mahasabha was to make every Hindu self-reliant and self-respecting.

A vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the proceedings.

VICTORY FOR CONSERVATIVES

LONDON, June 27.

Westonsupermare bye-election consequent on the appointment of Lord Erskine as the Governor of Madras resulted as follows:—

I. L. Orr-Ewing (Conservative) 21,203.

H. S. Stoke (Liberal) 7,551.

A. E. Millett (Labour) 5,715.—Reuter.

Readers' Views

Assembly Electoral Roll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director of Information has at last thought fit to issue a communique in reply to the complaints made recently in the papers regarding the Assembly Electoral Roll being incomplete. Those who claim to be eligible and whose names have been omitted, the communique says, can approach the Collector before the date appointed for the first publication of the rolls, viz., 14th July and all applications received by the Collector up to the 1st of July or even thereafter will as far as may be practicable be considered by the Collector. While the public should be thankful for this small mercy, one is constrained to observe that the publication of the said communique has been so delayed as to be close upon 1st July which has been given as the time limit now. Though a laboured attempt has been made in the communique to show that applications received even thereafter will be considered, it appears that practically there are only four days before us to make sure that our names are duly entered in the rolls. Another point to which attention should be drawn is that whilst the communique is generous in extending the time limit up to 1st July, it seems to be halting and hesitating in saying definitely that applications received up to that date will be taken into account. The communique only says that they will be considered 'as far as may be practicable.' This is rather ambiguous and though Government statements and communiques have generally earned a reputation for containing such phraseologies, will it be too much to hope that official red-tapism will not operate in this respect?

Now the duty of those who are eligible to vote is clear. There are thousands employed in the various commercial and other offices in the city paying income-tax and those whose names have not already appeared in the lists should now immediately apply to the Collector of Bombay with the necessary certificate either from their employers or the income-tax authorities. The time at our disposal is very limited and let no one excuse himself from discharging what is after all his elementary duty as a citizen.

The various Congress Committees in the City who are now busy enrolling members can do some useful work in this connection, by holding meetings in their respective Wards and warn all those who are eligible to enroll themselves as voters. The Government have thrown a challenge to the Congress to show that the country is with them. The White Paper menace is also there and the Congress is going to fight the coming elections to the Assembly on that issue. They will naturally turn to the electorate for support but how are we to vote for them if we do not take pains to see whether our names have been included in the Electoral Roll or not? Therefore look sharp and let it not be said of us after the elections that we have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Yours etc.

K. V. RAMANATHAN.

Matunga.

"Kathiawar Ports And Unfair Competition"

The Director, Indian States' Bulletin writes:—

Sir,—Your contributor Mr. K. M. Solanki has given us a number of interesting facts in connection with the so-called unfair competition of Kathiawar ports. Unfortunately, he has fallen into the habit of coupling Bhavnagar with the remaining Kathiawar ports which are outside the Customs' Union. Had Bhavnagar a place anywhere else on the Indian seaboard, this State would never have been mixed up with the present controversy. Bhavnagar does afford merchants certain facilities such as free lighterage and warehouse conveniences, etc. This is not meant as an unfair inducement to merchants as your correspondent suggests. The Bombay Port Administration has to earmark 50 per cent. of its income for interests and sinking funds on an enormous outlay of 22 crores capital cost. Bhavnagar has still to build her wharves, jetties and docks. It is only right that the State should meet these obligations in some other form and this is done by utilizing what would ordinarily have to be paid as interest on capital works when their present development plans materialize.

One more point—the Bhavnagar State Railway does not offer cheap freights. These are arranged by the Central Railway Board. Where Bhavnagar does score through natural advantage is that it is 165 miles from Ahmedabad, whereas Bombay is over 319.

Jackson Co-operative Bank

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Jackson Co-operative Bank of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is holding its annual general meeting on Saturday next.

The membership of this Bank is confined to the employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which fact itself is sufficient security for the safe working of the Bank. In spite of this fact loans are advanced against the surety of two other employees, and the gratuity and provident fund of the borrowers in the Railway Company are also held as security for the loan. In spite of thus being adequately fortified against all possible losses, the Bank is charging 9 per cent. interest on loans advanced to the members i.e. nearly double the percentage of interest charged by capitalist banks.

The recoveries are made through pay sheets and the Bank is free from the botheration of collecting the instalments. Still for a total loan transaction of 50 lakhs of rupees the establishments charges amount to about a lakh of rupees or about 25 per cent of the gross profit of the Bank is expended for establishmnt charges alone. When compared with the establishment charges of similar co-operative organisations, it will be found that the establishment charges are unconscionably high. There is vast possibilities of reducing this item of expense to 50 per cent of the present figure.

The gross profit of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1934, is shown as Rs. 4,30619 but the net profit comes to only Rs. 1,01,869. As a rule after transferring 25 per cent to the Reserve Fund and reasonable percentage of dividend to the share-holders, the balance ought to have been made available for distribution as rebate to the borrowers' in proportion to the amount of interest paid by each during the course of the year. Instead of doing so, the Directors make every conceivable recommendation for appropriating the net profit without leaving a pie to be distributed to the borrowers as rebate, which would have meant a slight reduction in the high rate of interest. Rs. 10,000 is to go to the Staff Welfare Fund in the management of which the share-holders have no voice. Then a sum of Rs. 61,140 is carried forward to next year in the P. & L. Account. This is unnecessary and unwarranted and this amount ought to have been distributed as rebate to the borrowers, in which case each borrower would have got back an average of about Rs. 5 out of the interest he paid to the Bank during the year. Most of the borrowers of the Bank are poor-paid workers getting Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 and so on and for such people Rs. 5 is not a small sum.

Within the past nine years the Bank has contributed to the tune of Rs. 88,461 for the Staff Welfare Fund of the B. B. & C. I. Railway over which the Bank has no control. Why a Co-operative Bank should contribute such colossal sums for the welfare work of the Railway which is quite capable of financing it and whose duty it is to maintain such welfare institutions. It passes my understanding why the Bank should help at the cost of the poor and half starving Indian workers Railway concern which is filling the pockets of British capitalists even otherwise. It should not be forgotten that such a payment to the Company is tantamount to returning to the Company a portion of the wages it is paying to its ployees, that i is to say the pay of every employee is reduced to that extent—an indirect wage cut.

I hope the shareholders will give their due consideration to the points I have raised above and try to do away with all superfluous items of wastage in the Bank's resources, and appropriate to themselves every available pie.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

DR. MD. ALAM

To Stand For Assembly

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Dr. Mohammad Alam who came to Simla in connection with a case informed an "Associated Press" representative that he proposed to stand for election to the next Legislative Assembly from the Eastern Muslim Constituency.

If this plan did not materialise then he would stand for the Punjab Council from the North-Western Muslim Constituency.—A. P. I.

His Holiness Shrimat Sukritendra Teertha Swami of Kashi Mutt, religious head of the Gowd Saraswat Vaishnav community who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday was taken in a procession to Walkeshwar by his disciples.

POONA BOMB AFTER DEOGHAR LATHIS

Nation Condemns Outrage With One Voice

PATNA, June 27.

"The Poona incident must make all Sanatanists realise the necessity of impressing on their propagandists and workers that no purpose can be served by violence, and that they should be moderate even in the use of language in carrying on their opposition to Mahatmaji's Harijan movement," says Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee in a statement condemning the Bomb outrage at Poona.

He adds:—Thi s is not the first time that Mahatmaji has had a narrow escape, but the Poona bomb coming so soon after the Deoghar Lathis, must set all right-minded persons in the country, both reformers and Sanatanists, to serious thinking. It was not Mahatmaji who was bombed. It is the Hindu religion that has triumphantly withstood all vicissitudes of fortune during the ages that was bombed.

Concluding Seth Jamnalal Bajaj says:—To-day the Mahatma by one voice is acclaimed as the greatest man in the world. Let it not be said that India, while producing the greatest man in the world, at the same time produced a man who could not tolerate him and did not hesitate to kill him.—A. P.

His Holiness Shrimat Sukritendra Teertha Swami of Kashi Mutt who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday.

LESSONS OF POONA AND BUXAR

(Continued from page 1).

be the perpetrator of this outrage, he missed his mark.

"The Poona and Buxar outrages indicate that passions could be roused in thoughtless and unbalanced minds, even while prosecuting the problems of social reform, and with most disastrous results. We trust this incident will open the eyes of all thinking men to need for moderation in methods of propaganda on both sides."—United Priss.

"BLOT ON INDIA'S FAIR NAME"

MADRAS, June 27.

At a public meeting held this evening in the Congress House, Madras, resolutions were adopted, condemning in unequivocal terms the Poona outrage as being a blot on the fair name of India.—United Press.

SANATANIST CHIEF CONDEMNS OUTRAGE

Europeans Congratulate Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

The European Association, Calcutta, is among the institutions which have wired message to Gandhiji congratulating him on his providential escape from the bomb outrage at Poona.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya have also telegraphed similar messages.

Professor Durkal, President, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, has issued a statement condemning the bomb outrage and stating that it cannot be the work of true Sanatanists as no other religion enjoined tolerance like Sanatan Dharma.

Gandhiji this evening after prayers visited Harijan quarters in the village of Vadaj near the Sabarmati Ashram.—A. P.

SUPRU'S DONATION

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru ahs donated Rs. 1,000/ towards ths Gandhi purse which will be presented during the Mahatma's Allahabad visit next month. Sir Tej Bahadur has also given Rs. 6,000/ towards opening a hospital for Harijans in Allahabad.

BOMBAY PREPARING FOR CONGRESS SESSION

Sub-Committee Decides To Raise Volunteer Corps

The decision to raise a volunteer organisation of 1500 strong, including 300 women volunteers for the purpose of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress to be held in October was reached at a Sub-Committee meeting of the Reception Committee held at the "Congress House" on Wednesday. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal was present at the meeting by invitation.

The meeting decided to invite applications from the public for enrolment as volunteers for service during the Bombay session of the Congress. From among the applicants, the Sub-Committee will select officers on July 10 and thereafter, a training camp of the selected candidates lasting for six weeks will be held to train them thoroughly as regards their duties.

Miss Safia Somji has agreed to undertake the training of women volunteers.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Exhibition Sub-Committee also met at the Congress House and decided upon holding an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at the time of the next session of the Congress. The Committee decided to accept Mahatma Gandhi's definition of the word "Swadeshi" propounded at Ranchi for the purpose of accepting articles to be displayed in the exhibition.

The most important decision taken by this Sub-Committee was to exclude all mill cloth from the exhibition and accept only hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. It remains to be seen whether the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad will take this decision with equanimity or whether they will make representations to the Congress authorities in this matter. It is thought that the millowners will be very anxious to exhibit mill cloth in the exhibition which will greatly push their sales and the decision to exclude mill cloth will come as a great disappointment to them. The decision of the Sub-Committee, however, is not likely to be changed.

Govt. Defeat In Punjab Council

Adjournment Motion Protesting Against Increase Of Occupiers' Rates Carried By Majority

SIMLA, June 27.

In the Punjab Legislative Council, Mr. Habibullah's adjournment motion protesting against the enhancement of occupiers rates on fodder was carried by 33 votes to 25.

Sir Miles Irving said that the concession had not during the past three years increased the acreage for fodder, and the enhancement had enabled the Government to give larger relief in respect of cotton and wheat crops.—A.P.

MEMBER EXPELLED.

For the first time in the Punjab Legislative Council, a member was expelled from the House for the day, the member concerned being Chaudhari Allahdadkhan.

Mr. Chaudhari was opposing a motion of adjolrnment moved by Mr. Habibullah and said that Mr. Habibullah should not, according to a previous ruling of the chair, be allowed to participate in this debate, as he was financially interested in the matter and would benefit if the occupiers rates on fodder were not enhanced.

The President said that his ruling had been misquoted, and asked the member to withdraw.

Mr. Allahdadkhan withdrew the remark. Thereafter, Mr. Alladadkhan said that Mr. Habibullah had lost the confidence of the zamindars and of his constituency. The President called on him to conclude his speech, and not to persist in disorderly conduct. He asked the member to resume his seat.

Mr. Alladadkhan said, "Then, Sir, I oppose the Bill" and sat down.

The President said that as the member had persisted in disorderly conduct, he asked him to withdraw from the House.

HOUSE WANTS HIM.

After Chaudhri Allahdadkhan had left the Chamber, Sardar Labhsingh requested the President to review his order of expulsion, as it was rather harsh. He hoped the Chair would show indulgence.

The President: You mean Chaudhri Allahdadkhan should be forgiven?

Voices: Yes.

The President: Is it the wish of the House that he should be forgiven

Voices: Yes.

Allahdadkhan then re-entered the Chamber amidst cheers.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

More Rain Less Water

The question of the possibility of shortage of water supply to the city of Bombay is still giving some cause for anxiety to the Municipal authorities. While the monsoon has made rapid advance so far as Bombay is concerned and rainfall recorded so far is nearly 25 inches, there has been comparatively low rainfall in the regions where the principal lakes, the source of water supply to the city, are situated. The highest rainfall recorded in the regions of the Tansa, Vihar and Powai lakes has been only 15 inches upto June 23 which is somewhat below normal. This has slightly raised the water level in the lakes but the outlook is not still very bright. As against the full capacity of holding 35604 million gallons of water, the Tansa lake now holds only 10,157 million gallons of water which is not considered quite satisfactory. It is to be hoped that these regions will be blessed with bountiful rain in the near future which will obliterate of a water famine in the city.

A Tramway Grievance

The other day attention was drawn, in these columns, to one of the grievances of tram passengers in the city. When seats for ladies were first reserved, many years ago, the first two seats on the left side of the car (from the driver's end) were selected. Then objection was raised that they were unsuitable for women, as the first bench was backless, which made the journey for the fair sex uncomfortable and instead the third and fourth seats were selected. This arrangement has proved popular with the fair travellers. The male passengers, after a lot of bitter experience (as they were often rightly made to get up from the reserved seats, by conductors or co-passengers) came to avoid these seats by long experience alone.

It has surprised considerably the daily tram passengers to find that a sudden departure from this long established arrangement has been made by the authorities. A few weeks ago these seats, in a few cars (especially the two-decked ones) were found changed from the left side of the car to the right (of course, from the driver's end). The seats were, of course, in this case also, third and fourth. And one has noticed some double-decked cars with the new arrangement, with the added change of first and second seats fixed! Thus not only the side is changed but the seats as well! What has made the authorities resort to such a drastic change, nobody knows!

Needless Change

The passengers had become accustomed to the old arrangement after a deal of trouble. Now again the passengers have to undergo the same ordeal afresh—all for nothing. Will the authorities take the trouble to explain why this change has been made—with no resultant benefit to passengers of any sex? Truly the ways of the B.E.S.T. are like those of Providence are inscrutable!

The beauty of all this arrangement is enhanced when it is remembered that this new fangled arrangement is brought into force only in a few cars which are euphemiously known among conductors as "new cars" but which are merely repainted with red colour. Thus the old and the new arrangements are in force at present, leading to much confusion among all passengers, irrespective of sex. The fact is the Colaba Causeway Nawabs do not themselves travel in the cars; hence they do not realise the hardships.

THE SPANISH SITUATION

(Continued from page 6).

general amongst masses of the poor peasants, farm-labourers and other unfortunates for whom the recent republican revolution was staged and the conditions of stark starvation reported should logically lead to the introduction of modified cannibalism as a novel by-product of enthusiastic republicanism. This state of affairs existing at the moment in the country furnishes an eloquent, if mute, commentary on the incidents of individual and mass violence "Reuter" has been broadcasting. One need hardly put an undue strain on one's imagination in interpreting these acts of violence, spaciously attributed to the notorious Syndicalist—Anarchists, as the simple outcome of hunger and privation to which the present Spanish regime has reduced the Spanish masses.

Towards Reaction.

The tragedy of the Spanish republic is indeed characteristic of the historic tragedy that has been enacted everywhere:—political revolutions of the Spanish type mark a transformation from the monarchist—medieval into the bourgeois rule on the French revolution scale. The process in Spain possesses certain, unique features that are referrable to the local conditions and historic traditions. In other words, the political power has to-day passed into the hands of a class that, since the French revolution, has dominated the politico-social scene and to-day stampedes itself at the helm of affairs in the chaotic conditions of reaction. Thus, with the fall of the Spanish monarchy, the Spanish republicans, who counted amongst them a large number of intellectuals not unlike the Chinese in their idealism and outlook struggled on for a time in building up a republic. Difficult as the task was it was made still more difficult by the forces that were mainly responsible for the violent overthrow of the ancient monarchy: the dump of undisguised, imported Red 'literature' produced and still continues to produce a reaction which facilitated in the end, the designs of the Spanish reactionaries.

Welcome Fascism.

The history of this interval is now well-known. The young republic looked forward to a great future and several schemes of reorganisation were launched notably under the Azana regime. But they came hardly to anything in the end and the agrarian problem has been decided in favour, not of the masses of the hungry and the poor, but of the class that has managed practically to assume control of affairs. Under the Larroux regime to-day, Spanish reaction is finally triumphant. It is hardly necessary to stress here the fact that the Spanish situation was profoundly effected by the factors that distinguish the present-day situation; to assert that, Spain has gone fascist essentially. The Vatican, despite the menace encountered in the beginning of the revolution or, indeed, because of it, is taking a hand in the Spanish affairs and Gibs Robles is fairly proclaimed as the coming man. True, the Socialist Party in Spain is a well-organised body and Largo Cabellero 'the Lenin of Spain' is a capable leader. But it is exposed to the same danger that destroyed the Social Democrats in Austria and has a very poor chance if a real conflict develops: Spain is, too backward, too disorganised for the lessons of the German and Austrian history of recent months. In the meantime the prospects of a "pucca" dictatorship are looming sinister on the Spanish horizon.

KODANDA RAO FOR AMERICA.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, Secretary of the Servants of India Society is shortly leaving for America via Italy, Geneva and London to spend a year in the Yale University in the Post Graduate School to study race relations.

The school which was recently started specialises in the study of cultural contacts of different races. The School was started by Dr. C. T. Loran, formerly of the South African Native Affairs Commission.

Mr. S. G. Vaze, will act as both the Secretary of the Society and the Editor of the "Servant of India" during Mr. Kodanda Rao's absence.

Mr. Kodanda Rao will return to India via Japan and China and may visit some of the colonies where Indians have settled.—A.P.

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1 This competition is open to any one except employees, or Agents and their employees, of The North West Tannery Coy., Cawnpore.

2 Answers must contain not less than 50 and not more than 125 words and name and address of the sender must be clearly written.

3 Answers must be accompanied by a Flex Competition Tag, which tags are now being attached to Flex Shoes.

4 Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery and no correspondence will be entered into in respect of entries.

5 The Judges' decision will be final and all answers become the property of the Flex manufacturers with rights of publication.

6 Answers to be addressed to Dept. "F" "Flex" Competition, North West Tannery Co., Cawnpore, and must arrive before August 1st, 1934. Entries arriving after that date will be disqualified.

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A. L. Carnegie, Esq., Managing Director, The British India Corporation Ltd., and The Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E., Member, Council of State, Lahore.

Competition closes Aug. 1st, 1934 and results will be announced in newspapers during September.

F. 52.

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Class Struggle Is Inevitable Under Present Order

Delhi Congress Socialists Surprised At Working Committee's Attitude Towards Programme

NEW DELHI, June 26.

It is most unfortunate that the Working Committee has thought fit to create unnecessary prejudice against the programme of the Congress Socialist Party. Such a controversy should have been avoided at all cost. In the absence of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Dr. M. A. Ansari, it appears there was no one who could have drawn the attention of the Working Committee to the inadvisability of expressing opinion in such an uncharitable language, states the Congress Socialist Party, Delhi in the course of a statement to the "United Press."

AS JEALOUS AS ANY OTHER.

The statement continues:—

"The Congress Socialists are as jealous of the Congress creed as any other Congressman. We have been loyal to the creed of non-violence even during the most trying circumstnce and we accept that creed even to-day. We have never been guilty of disloyalty either to the method of non-violence or to the creed of complete independence. Hence there is no room for any anxiety in that respect.

IT IS INEVITABLE.

"As to the question of class struggle, the opinion expressed by our elders absolutely ignores the present order of our society. We can deny the existence of the capitalists and the moneyed classes on the one hand and the proletariat on the other in this country as well. So long as the masses are subjected to endless exploitation for the luxury of a few, and as long as economic inequalities exist, justice and fair play are almost illusory and the privileged few decide and direct the destinies of the dumb millions in their own interest, the class struggle and class conflict is inevitable.

"LOOSE TALK" INDEED.

"The Working Committee takes objection to "loose talk" about confiscation of property" and characterise this "talk" as inconsistent with the creed of non-violence of the Congress. We do not know what body of men the Working Committee has in mind when formulating the resolution, but so far as the Congress Socialist Party is concerned, "confiscation of property" does not form part of its programme. It of course advocates nationalisation of the sources of production, and this objective by no stretch of imagination can be considered inconsistent with the Congress creed of non-violence. In fact this has constituted for a long time past to be the creed and programme of the Socialist Party of England even when it drew its inspiration from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. Surely no one can accuse the Socialist Party of England or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald of indulging in or planning resort to violence. We would have imagined a Churchill or a Lord Lloyd to characterise the programme of nationalisation as amounting to "loose talk of confiscation" and as being inconsistent with non-violence but from the Congress Working Committee we certainly expected a better appreciation and a more thorough comprehension of the elements of socialism.

WHO VIOLATES THE CREED.

"Any how the Congress Socialists could not be accused of compromising the Congress position. They have never toned down the national demand from Complete Independence to Substance of Independence and then have virtually accepted the much condemned Montoford Reform, which is nothing short of violation of the Congress creed. On the other hand the Congress Socialists reject the very idea of a compromise. They refuse to be a party to any unholy alliance. They want Purna Swaraj for the starving masses, and not for the privileged and over-fed. The Congress has time out of number declared that it stands for the protection of the masses, who have so loyally followed its mandate during all these long years, and who have further staked all they possessed in this world in the struggle for freedom.

THEY NEVER BETRAYED

They have never betrayed the national cause as our capitalist friends have done. If that is so, then it becomes the duty of every one of us to protect the masses from the exploitation of which our leaders are averse to take any notice. If we are at all honest we should create political consciousness among the masses to put an end to the exploitation and to remove the economic disabilities and inequities."—United Press.

MILE-STONE IN CONGRESS POLICY

Poona League And Working Committee Resolution

Mr. S. M. Joshi, President, Young Socialist League, Poona has issued the following statement after it was considered and approved by the Committee of the League:—

A study of the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee in which, that Committee have clearly taken an anti-socialist stand led us to the conclusion that the resolutions were the result of a good deal of deliberation and mark out an important mile-stone in Congress policy. The leadership of the Congress has tolerated the socialists and their talk only so long as it felt that it did not cut much ice. The Patna Conference of Socialists, however, caused much flutter in their dovecots and attempts were afoot to curb the increasing influence of Socialists in Congress and outside. We have observed attempts made by certain people to exclude Gandhiji from his share of the resbut we fail to see how can be ponsibility for these resolutions, but we fail to see how this can be done, because we have known his thought-processes so well and also because, he has not so far dissociated himself from these resolutions. Indeed, it would appear that his letter to the Congress Socialists was a fitting prelude to the passage of these resolutions by the Working Committee, inasmuch as the Committee, like Gandhiji, pretended to welcome the party and disapproved of its programme. We are further of opinion that this constitutes a subtle conspiracy to commit Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to certain views, which he is known not to hold. It is Panditjee's business how to conduct himself later, but what has been done is undoubtedly a trap laid for a man in his position 'vis-a-vis' Congress and Socialism.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

The first resolution of the Committee speaks of some 'loose talk about confiscation of private property and the necessity of class war' and tells us that neither of these things were contemplated by the Karachi Resolution. Whether that is so or not, Socialists—one may take any variety of them into consideration—believe that all means of production and distribution have got to be socially owned and until they are so owned there is bound to be a conflict between the haves and have-nots. The socialist aim of providing every human being with a minimum of necessities is not capable of being realised if means and machinery of production of goods and commodities for human consumption are in the hands of individuals or corporations who produce for the sake of making profits. Whether there should be compensation or not when the programme of socialising means of production is launched is a small detail. But we can well imagine that if a chance to work and earn their living is given to those who might be expropriated while inaugurating that great social transformation viz. Socialism it would be quite adequate compensation!

THAT TRUSTEE THEORY.

The Congress, as much as Gandhiji, does not believe in this ideal, Gandhiji has already provided the possessing classes with his theory of trusteeship, whose origin certain obliging Hindu Pandits would be glad to trace in the teachings of their scriptures and 'Dharma.' The whole question is, whether that theory will work under the capitalist civilisation, which is only about two hundred years old. In other words, is it possible that such a tremendous transformation will come over the mental horizon of the possessing classes that they will administer their properties in a spirit of pure service to their fellows? If that comes about there will be no need of warring classes. To-day class-conflict is there because the trustee theory does not operate and nobody bothers about working plants with a view to render services. This diversity of aim between those who actually produce wealth and those who regulate its production is really what we call conflict and any one is wellcome to put it right by non-violent means and pursuasion. The socialist belief is that some kind of compulsion will have to be pressed into service for the achievement of this end. We cannot also understand why if achievement of national independence is quite possible by non-violence, a socialist programme of expropriation should not be. If a change of heart can come over the British ruling classes, it should come over the British and Indian possessing classes also. The Working Committee dismisses socialist programmes as some 'loose talk,' but evidently it does not consider 'contemplation of wiser and juster use of property and prevention from exploitation of landless poor as also healthier relationship between capital and labour" as loose talk. This is nothing more than an expression of pious hopes, in view of the fact that whenever such conflicts arise, "the experience of a whole life time" or a man like Gandhiji himself is of no use in practice and with convenient humility he expresses his helplessness and powerlessness, to do anything.

ELECTION TACTICS?

We have reason to believe that these resolutions, which are reported to have been adopted at the instance of Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Rajagopalachari, might easily have been held over till Jawaharlal came on the scene, But these two gentlemen and several other lesser lights were concerned more with the forthcoming Assembly elections, when their appeal has chiefly to be addressed to men and women paying income-tax, men and women with 'stakes' in the country. Incidentally the declaration of the Congress also aims at attaining the monopolisation of leadership in the Congress and turning out the new young men who joined the Civil Disobedience campaigns with a view to serve the masses.

TASK OF SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists in the country must take a warning from this and go ahead with organising socialist opinion by holding District and Provincial Conferences. These Conferences will have to be clear about what they will advocate. They will have to concentrate on the demands and grievances of the industrial workers, the rack-rented peasants and agricultural workers and the discontented youth of the lower middle class. It will not do for them to speak hazily and vaguely of "wiser and juster use of property" or "healthier relationship between capital and labour or landlordism and peasantry," but they will have to expose the mockery and the pretentions that underlie such pious-looking phrases and show that in practice all these pious wishes mean perpetuating the present order and the exploitation that is inseparably associated with it. They must not let Congress alone. They must join Congress in all their strength and influence the decisions and programme of that body. The next session of Congress to be held in Bombay must record in an appreciable manner what they will be doing in the country till then. In no case must they allow the present leadership to hound them out on the specious plea that their programme is inconsistent with the creed of non-violence by bringing to the fore the contrast that subsists between the present reactionary programme of Congress which serves the big capitalist and propertied interests, in effect, and the one that they want Congress to adopt and which serves the interests of the exploited masses and the lower middle class.

IN MEMORY OF Dr. BESANT

Adyar School Inaugurated By Dr. Arundale

MADRAS, June 27.

A school with classes upto Fourth Form in memory of Late Doctor Annie Besant, was inaugurated this morning at the Besant Gardens, Adyar, by Mr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Teosophical Society.

Religious education having distinctly Indian and Hindu background, with an international and cosmopolitan atmosphere will be imparted.

The school located in the spacious Besant Garden begins with 70 students. It is hoped that the school will expand to a High School gradually.

The school has as patrons, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have sent a donation wishing the institution success.

Dr. Arundale declaring the school open said that it was one Theosophical Society.

ly for leadership. He hoped that should come into existence at sant Gardens, Adyar, by Dr. G. ly for leadership. He hoped that from this may arise leaders who will help India to achieve her place among the Nations and bring the whole world nearer to happiness and peace.

"I call this a school of Leadership" declared Dr. Arundale, "because both students and teachers may learn science and leadership under the benign auspices of one of the greatest leaders the world has ever known."—United Press.

Italy Interested In Indian Culture

Prof. M. N. Sircar Gives Impressions Of His Recent Tour

Dr. Mahenra Nath Sircar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College, Calcutta, who went to Italy on the invitation of Signor Massolini's Government to deliver a series of lectures on Indian culture and philosophy, and who spent several month at the principal centres of Sanskrit learning in Italy and Germany, returned to India on the 24th inst. by the Italian boat "Gange." He was interviewed on board the ship by an Italian press correspondent and the following questions put to the Professor by the correspondent and the answers given by the former will be read with interest:—

Q.—What do the educated classes in India know about Italy and their general opinion towards Italian History and culture and modern Italian politics?

A.—The history of Rome is studied in colleges; every Indian student, especially of the department of history, is expected to know something of Roman people and Roman culture. Roman law is read by students preparing themselves for Law degree. The more inquisitive amongst students are acquainted with the writings of Mazzini and De Anunzio. Though Dante's "Divine Comedy" is read by the few mystically inclined souls, it is deeply appreciated and welcomed as the experiences of an inspired soul. It is perhaps the greatest book that Italy has presented to humanity. India eagerly follows the courses of development in modern Italy. Fascism is read with much interest. The marked progress of the country under Fascism has excited wonder. About details there may be differences of opinion, but the healthy realism of Fascism is generally appreciated. The form of the government of the State is not so much important as the all round development of the country. The swift remarkable changes, especially the sense of solidarity that one finds in the present day Italy, really speaks much in favour of the present administration.

ITALIAN PHILOSOPHY.

Q.—Yours impressions in Italy?

A.—I am very much interested in Italian philosophy and mysticism. Gentile appears to me to be a profound thinker with Fichtean inspiration at his background. His theory of mind as act emphasises the dynamic character of life and experience, but it cannot integrate the trascendent experiences of the mystics. Croce's theory of art is interesting and his artistic writings are a source of joy for ever, but I cannot concur with his conclusion in philosophy. The anti-metaphysical nature of his philosophy cannot satisfy me, though it has a fine humanistic appeal. The ideal unfolding of life through history without a metaphysical background does not appeal to me. Dante makes a finer appeal by the wealth of spiritual imageries and feelings, but still I cannot accept the revelations described in the last closing chapters of the book as the final beautitude of the soul. The human soul in its spiritual longing has not been able to trascend his all-to-human character and its quite helplessness.

MUSSOLINI'S POLICY.

Mussolini appears to me to be a clear writer with much sympathy with Schopenhauer's ideas and teachings. His conversation with Ludwig makes him appear as a believer in a regulating and transforming Cosmic will and the man of destiny is led by an urge to an objective beyond his imagination and thinking. Mussolini seems to emphasise will more than Love and Wisdom and naturally so, for his inspiration is to save a nation from ruin and mould it in such a way as can find a fit place in the federation of strong nations of Europe. The emphasis which Mussolini lays upon the strength and integrity of Italy will find an appeal in every heart, for life to-day, especially in Europe, is quite in tension and any state can hardly relax its organising powers unless the political life in Europe has discovered a different criterion of life. The sense of a constant tension is deflecting Europe from the still finer evolution of life, but we should remember that in the oscillation of life the gross must exhaust itself before life can seek the finer vibrations.

ITALIAN PEOPLE.

Italian people are quite nice. In appearance they are superbly beauriful, in character quite courteous and gentle. Sometimes I am inclined to think that their emotion plays a more important role in them than their reason. The people are aesthetic and naturally given to more impressionism than acute analytical thinking.

In Germany to-day religion is going to be revised, and the wave of feeling against the Church might have some effect in Italy. A strong Italy may in future go in for a strong religion. But I hope that Italy in her new reconstruction will not reject universalism from life and spirituality, for here only the finest urge in man can express itself. Nationalism in Italy will not go against Internationalism and Italy will be able to demonstrate by her foreign policy, as she is demonstrating in the field of Culture, that a strong national outlook is not necessarily opposed to International understanding and sympathy.

'NO CHANGE FOR BETTER IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Will Land-Mortgage Banks Solve Long-Term Credit Problem?

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

"Without a general improvement, in the economic situation, no definite change for the better could be expected in the Co-operative movement," says an official resolution on the working of co-opertive societies, in the Province for the year ending June 1933.

The total number of societies decline further, from 3926 to 3898. Any programme for the resuscitation of the movement must await an improvement in the economic situation, and meanwhile all that can be done is to continue action for arresting further deterioration. After explaining that a scheme for giving relief to the members from the reserve funds of societies has met with approval of the authorities. The review refers to the problem of establishing land-mortgage banks. So far only two banks have been established in Berar, and proposals to extend further these beneficient institutions are still under consideration. Doubt, however, is expressed whether these banks will solve the problem of long term credit.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE FISHERY DEPT.

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail.)

An important experiment has been conducted by one of the Fishery Inspectors of the State, with the object of ascertaining the proper percentage of salt that should be used in the curing of prawns so as to secure a product which will remain in good condition for a very long time.

From the results obtained it has been found that the quantity of salt varies with weather conditions and that the proportion to be used in dry weather is 8 per cent., which should be increased to 15 per cent as the moisture contents of the air increase. It has also been proved that the quality of the cured stuff depends upon the duration of boiling to which the raw prawns are subjected.

These results, it is pointed out, are of great value in view of the fact that if the quality of the dried stuff could be improved it would fetch a better price.

It is worthy of note in this connection that 28,056 cwts of prawn valued at Rs. 701,429 and 1,585 cwts of prawn skin valued at Rs. 1,778 were exported from Travancore last year (1932/33).—A. P.

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Always use *Men-tho-la-tum* at the first sign of a headache. But be *sure* you get *genuine Men-tho-la-tum*. No other balm contains the healing, curing ingredients of *Men-tho-la-tum*. *Men-tho-la-tum* is made of rare essences, especially treated to bring *quick* and *lasting* results. *Nothing* else is so effective in restoring vigorous health. Remember, too, that when you buy *Men-tho-la-tum* you get much more balm for your money because the jar contains more.

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Coimbatore,	Shertallai,	Tuticorin.

EAS 6

Latest Commercial News

Two-Sided Fluctuations In New York Cotton

WALL STREET BUYING OFFSET BY LIQUIDATION

Gold Slightly Easy But Silver And Grains Firm

RUBBER STRONG, LINSEED STEADY BUT TIN EASY

BOMBAY, June 27.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates opened quiet but subsequently improved to some extent.

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market fluctuated both ways to-day. In the early session prices advanced on Wall Street buying but later receded on liquidation.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was a bit steadier.

WHEAT QUIET AND STEADY.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet but Chicago wheat ruled steady owing to heat and damage to crops. Chicago oats and rye prices improved on a fairly good demand.

TIN EASY BUT RUBBER FIRM.

Tin was easy, Linseed was dull but rubber ruled firm.

GILTEDGEDS VERY ACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange ruled with a healthier sentiment and the undertone was firm while giltedged securities were very active. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 27.

Previous closing rate	12.44
To-day's opening rate	12.40
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	12.35
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation J-A.	Rs. 209
Broach Expectation New A-M.	Rs. 216

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous closing rate	6.51
To-day's opening rate	6.52
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	6.49
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 27.

After the steadiness during the last few days the New York cotton market to-day weakened in sympathy with Liverpool. In the early session there was an advance on some speculative buying following firmness in Wall Street and continued hot and dry weather reports in the west but higher values were not maintained and prices receded on liquidation.

Trading in October commenced with a decline of 4 points at 12.40 over the previous closing. The market was well supported in the early session on Wall Street buying and prices advanced to 12.48 but unfavourables cables from Liverpool had a weakening effect on the market and prices receded on liquidation with a decline of 8 points over previous closing.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.35 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.06/12.03) 12.18/12.18
October (12.38/12.37) 12.41/12.40
December (12.49/12.48) 12.55/12.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.50) 6.52
American October (6.50) 6.48
Egyptian July (8.28) 8.17
Egyptian October (8.40) 8.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 27. 10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton market opened with a decline of 4 points. Broach A-M. fluctuated between Rs. 217-12 and Rs. 216-8 at night. Business was very small.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 26-6-34	7489000	8589000
Receipts Yesterday 26-6-34	6000	14000
Exports to date 26-6-34	7238000	7735000
Stock at Ports 22-6-34	2646000	3576000
Stock Interiod Towns 22-6-34	1248000	1393000
Stock Liverpool 22-6-34	980000	781000
Visible Supply 22-6-34	5804000	7215000
Quantity in Sight 22-6-34	11815000	13170000
Quantity out of Sight 22-6-34	12564000	12750000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 27.

Previous closing	5.03 1/2
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 27.

Previous closing	5.03 1/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	+.01 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 27.

Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	+.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 27.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/2 which fluctuated with an upward trend to 504.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.04 3/16.

The Franc opened at 76.34 and slightly declined to 76.28.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 7/16d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27.

Gold (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-1 1/2

BULLION

London, June 27.

Influx (100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 5/16d.) 20 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 27.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 27. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.73 3/8) 5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.87) 37.80
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95
London on Milan (58.93) 58.96
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 27.

The local silver market was well supported following firmness in Shanghai exchanges and bullish cables from America. Prices opened steadiest at Rs 56/12, 56/12 and 56/14 and on news that American government intending to carry out great silver buying campaign, prices improved by 8 annas. Later however quiet London advices had a somewhat bearish effect on the market and prices declined to Rs. 57. 57 and 57/2 on profittaking but late in the night again improved to Rs. 57/2, 57/2 and 57/4.

Gold was somewhat easier to-day owing to the improvement in the dollar rate. Prices were Rs. 34/3/6, 34/3/6 and 34/4/3

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 27.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with a decline of 1/2 to 3/8 penny at 55 5/8 for July and 59 1/2 for September. At these rates some business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, June 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with higher prices owing to heat and damage to crops. Prices were quoted at 90 1/4 for July and 91 for September.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 27.

Chicago oats opened steady at 42 1/8 for September. Prices were steady following a good demand from Wall Street.

Rye was quoted at 69 1/8. There was a fairly good demand and prices improved slightly

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 27.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£226 5/8 buyers £226 7/8 sellers) £225 3/8 buyers £225 1/2 sellers easy.
Lead (£11 buyers £11 1/16 sellers) steady. Unquoted
Electrolytic Copper £34 3/4 to £35 1/4) £34 3/4 to £35 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.
Dundee July-Aug (£16 3/4) unquoted
Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/2) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8) 6 3/4 paid and buyers July-Sept. (6 3/4) 6 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 5/16) £12 5/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 7/16) £10 7/16

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Jute Shares remained steady, fluctuating within very small range. Coals were steady and unchanged with moderate business passing. Teas remained unchanged. The miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 88/11; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/15 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27/8 small lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1333.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 63; Chaparmukh Silghat Light 83; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 93; Katakhal Lala Bazar 81;

Cottons:—Bowreah ordy 185; Bowreah 7 per cent "B" pref 47; Cawnpore Textiles 2/10; New Victoria pref 4/1.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/4; Bengal 251; Bokaro and Rampur 9/4; Burra Dhemo 6/1; Burrakur 15/2; Equitable 24/2 small lot; Kalapahari 12/12; Minto 4/8; Nazira 9/2; Pench Valley 37; Raneegunge 34/8; Rewa Coalfields 12/4; Sendra 12/2; South Karanpura 5/4; Union 14/10

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 9/12; Auckland 208/8 small lot; Barnagore 146 ex div; Hooghly pref 18/2 ex div; Howrah 49/13; Hukumchand ordy 14/8 small lot; Hukumchand pref 109/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 522; Kanknarrah ordy 455/8 small lot; National 22/10 small lot; Orient 204/8 small lot; Union 438/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bareilly electric 11/14; Bengal Telephone pref 14/12; Upper Ganges electric 10/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 48/4 cum div; Bengal Flour 121; Triton Insurance 195; Associated Hotels pref 80; Indian Wood products 30/4; Midnapore Z emindary 64. Rubber: Kuala Sidim 2 point 30 cts

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 30; Samastipore 9.

Teas:—Hansqua 12/4; Hattikhira 27/12 small lot; Hasimara 43/12 small lot; Naga Hills 23/12 small lot; Tirrihannah pref 8/10.

TAKING OF AMERICAN COTTON

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners from the beginning of the season to June 23 are as under (in thousands):—

	Season from 1st Aug		
	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	1,282	1,238	1,279
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	5,369	5,598	4,936
Continent	3,861	3,768	3,248
Japan, China, etc.	2,052	2,146	3,052
Total	12,564	12,750	12,515

ACTIVITY BROADENED IN LEADING INDUSTRIALS

RUBBER FIRM IN SYMPATHY WITH NEW YORK

Marks Stronger In Terms Of Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LUNDON, June 27.

In addition to further good buying in giltedged securities, activity broadened in leading Industrials, which was mainly due to the investment demand. Foreign issues and Oil shares also well supported.

In commodities. Rubber was firm in sympathy with the East and New York. Wheat was quiet but 4 cargoes of Australian was sold in London Cotton was under the influence of American weather.

Wall Street opened firm with an undercurrent of inflationary psychology.

Marks were stronger in terms of sterling owing to the demand by commercial houses in order to settle commitments prior to the introduction of the exchange clearing.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27. 3-30 p.m.

The general tone was a brighter sentiment Giltedged securities were strong and active. Mining shares were firm. Industrials were generally more active.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 3/4) £79 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £114 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/4) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 5/8) dol 9
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (27/9) 28-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (40-3) 40-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-3) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-10 1/2) 8-9
Woolsworth New ord (100-7 1/2) 101-3
Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0
Dunlop Rubber (45-0) 45-9
University Ordinary (21-9) 21-9
Ford Motors (28-0) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£7-1/4) £7-1/4
British American Tobacco (117 6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (123-10 1/2) 124-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-6) 17-0
Distillers (90-6) 91-0
Bredrurd Dyers (13-0) 12-9
British Celonese (12-4 1/2) 12-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 47-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-3) 10-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-0
Inter Nickels (25 1/4) 25 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 27. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 1/4) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948 58 (£105 3/4) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Doda Tea (61-3) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-0) 35-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (32-9) 32-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-9) 65-6
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-9
Rio Tintos (18 5/8) 18 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45-6
Rand Mines (137-6) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (78-1 1/2) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£19 1/2) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 1/4) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 7/8) dol 15
U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/2) dol 40 1/2
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted

Cotton Piecegoods Exports Vital To Japan

DIRECTOR OF SPINNERS' UNION GOES TO E. INDIES

Mr Seitaro Kamisaka Director of the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners' Associations, gave the following statement to the "Japan Times" just before he sailed from Kobe for Batavia to attend the forthcoming Netherlands-Japan trade conference as representative of the federation:

"Exports of cotton piece goods have a direct bearing on the entire economic structure of Japan and, therefore, are inseparably related with the living of the nation. The Dutch East Indies and British India have long been the greatest markets for Japanese cotton piece goods. Hence, Japanee exports of cotton piece goods constitute a question of vital concern to the Dutch East Indies in its trade relations with Japan, which fact may account for the purpose for which I as representative of the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners' Associations am visiting Batavia.

"I regret to note, however, that the Government of the Dutch East Indies of late has followed such lines of action against Japan as seriously interfere with her freedom of trade, which, beyond a doubt, contravenes the spirit of the Netherlands-Japan Treaty. It is plain that should the Dutch East Indies continue to act along these lines, the result will be more detrimental to the interests of the poeple in the Dutch East Indies than to the interest of the Japanese nation. If the situation is considered by the delegation of both countries with an unburdened and open mind at the forthcoming conference at Batavia, the conference is sure to make smooth progress than expected at present and to result in an agreement satisfactory to both parties.

"If, however the Dutch East Indies commits itself to a bigoted and unreasonable attitude towards the question, the Japanese cotton textile industrialists will have no alternative but to adopt a concerted front and protect Japan's trade rights and interests against any undue intolerable pressure that may be brought by the Dutch East Indies to bear upon Japan, which would enable Japan to contribute her share to the development of international trade and the enhancement of human happiness."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, June 27

On Wednesday, the 27th June 1934, tenders to the amount of £565,000 at 1s 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th July 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced

RUBBER OUTLOOK

Bombay, June 27

It is reported that the Dutch East Indies Government is to replace export duty on native rubber as soon as possible by a system of individual licences. Latest information shows that native production is considerably lower than previous estimates and prices are likely to improve in the long run.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/7/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/8/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
3 1/2 per cent 1937 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/12
4 per cent 1934/37 100/4
4 per cent 1943 104/15
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/1

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 100
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 99/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 110
6 per cent M Deb 1954 120/4
6 per cent K P 1 1956 120/4
6 1/2 per cent B 1 1 1937 108-8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs 88/6 and firmed up to Rs 88/11/6 on improved buying. Later on there was some liquidation and prices closed at Rs 88/7/6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 27

Foreign advices were quiet and both Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets closed quiet. Linseed markets were also easy owing to favourable crop reports from Argentine and Canada. Acreage reports are expected to show some increase London seed markets were quiet with a limited business and prices were unchanged.

In the local market general feeling is against and in the absence of any speculative support prices ruled easy. Business began at Rs. 7-0-3 for Linseed September delivery and later prices declined to Rs. 7. May delivery was quoted at Rs 6-11-3. Double option premium for September is annas 6 1/2 and for May annas 14 1/2. Wheat market was quiet on reports of favourable rains in upcountry. September delivery opened at Rs 4-3-9 and later on declined to Rs 4-3-6, while May was quoted at Rs. 4-5-6. Tejimandi for May is annas 9 1/4 and for September annas five. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	6 15 6
Linseed May	6 11 0
Wheat September	4 3 9
Wheat May	4 5 9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:

Liverpool, New York October 122 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

Bombay-Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 210/8 Liverpool July 6.55 Rs. 74 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Broach A/M 1935 218 Liverpool May 1935 6.46 Rs 63 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—

Broach J/A 210/8 New York July 12.27 Rs 58 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

Broach A/M 1935 218 New York May 12.85 Rs 65 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd June:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,80,26,18
Reserve—	
Coin and bullion in India:—	
Silver coin	83,90,42
Gold bullion	41,55,51
Silver bullion	12,64,88
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	30,17,84
In England	11,97,52

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 27

Castorseeds September 1934 delivery: Opening Rs 25/9; Highest Rs. 25/9/6; Lowest Rs. 25/6; Closing Rs. 25/8

Castorseeds May 1935 delivery: Opening Rs 26/5; Highest Rs. 26/1; Closing Rs. 26/2

Groundnut seeds August 1934 delivery Opening Rs. 22/4; Highest Rs. 22/5; Lowest Rs. 22/1; Closing Rs. 22/4

Groundnut seeds February 1935 delivery: Opening Rs 24/5/6; Lowest Rs. 24/3/6, Closing Rs. 24/6

Cottonseeds January 1935 delivery: Opening Rs 17/4; Lowest Rs. 17/2; Closing Rs 17/3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	933
Central India	489
Barsi-Nugger	1,031
Berar	822
Central Provinces	123
Dhollera	157
N. W. Provinces	356
Rajputana	683
Broach	280
Compta-Dharwar	1,484
Western-Northerns	1,036
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5
Persians	69
East Africans	15
Total cotton	7,483
	Cwts.
Wheat	13,816
Linseed	11,751
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	760
Gingellyseed	441
Poppyseed	7
Groundnuts	5,554
Castorseed	2,531
Rice	55,999
Myrabollams	762
Cottonseed	532
Mowraseed	1,022
Gram	2,864
Joowar	352
Bajree	952
	Tons.
Coal	2,372

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 26

Messrs Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	18 1/4
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	51 1/2
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	33 1/2
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	114
Western Union Telg	46
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	48
New York Central	30 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	19
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	123
Great North Pfd	23
National Distillers	21
Hiram Walker	37
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	91
Continental Oil	19
Goodrich Rubber	13
Montgomery Ward	27
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	40
American Smelting	42
int Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvester	53
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St Oil of N J	41
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	17
Chase Bank	26 1/4
National City Bank	26 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp of Amr	25
General Foods	32
National Dairy	18

Market firm but quiet

NEW THEATRES BEST PRODUCERS

Winners Of Madras Cine-Association Awards

MADRAS, June 25.

The Indian Cinematograph Association of Madras will be presenting Awards to various persons connected with the Indian Cinematograph business, for their best work in the year 1933:—

Winners of Awards:

Production: Puran Bhaktha (New Theatres Ltd, Calcutta.)

Actor: Jal Merchant (Mahaberatham).

Actress: Mrs. Durgabai Khote (Maya Machchindra).

Photography: Pandurang Naik.

Sound Recording: Jummadas Subhedar.

Comedian: Ghory.

Miss 1933: Miss Zubeida.

Director: Devaki Bose (Puran Bhaktha).

Music: Master Modak (Vagabond Prince).

Music: Miss Mukthar Begum (Aurat-Ka-Pyar).

The Awards will be shortly sent to the winners in the month of August, by the Executive Committee of the Association.—United Press.

TORNOD POLITICAL DACOITY CASE

9 Accused Sentenced And 4 Acquitted For Want Of Evidence

DHAR, June 27.

Judgment after a protracted trial was delivered in Tornod Political Dacoity case by the Special Magistrate at Dhar.

Thirteen youths were arrested in this connection for committing dacoity with the alleged political motive at Tornod between Dhar and Indore States.

The Magistrate sentenced 9 accused out of which seven had been undergoing imprisonment in Indore Jail in connection with the Indore Conspiracy case and the rest were acquitted for want of evidence.—United Press.

SIMLA MOTOR SMASH

Ten Including Women Injured

SIMLA, June 27.

A serious accident occurred on Queens Way near the Imperial Sectariat, when a motor lorry carrying 21 passengers and a motor car belonging to Mr. Smith of Messrs. Norton and Company collided against each other, and ten persons, including the driver of the lorry, two women were injured and removed to hospital profusely bleeding.

The conditnon of three, including the driver is stated to be precarious.

The rest have been discharged after first aid.

Mr. Smith escaped with slight injuries. Both vehicles were badly smashed. Police are investigating. —A.P.

Broadening Demand For American Cotton

SCALE UP REALISING AND SOUTHERN SELLING

Cotton Crop Outlook In Texas Becoming Serious

JULY TENDERS PROMPTLY STOPPED

Bombay, June 27.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and less favourable crop conditions.

ABSENCE OF RAIN

Continued dry weather over a large area in Texas is considered to damage the growing American cotton crop and the latest cable advices state absence of any moisture. The crop in the Eastern belt is also subject to insect damage owing to excessive rains. Thus the attention of the market is drawn to these developing factors and sellers are very cautious. There is more outside support and professional speculators are reported moderate buyers.

JULY TENDERS

About 28,000 Bales were tendered against New York July contract but the notices were promptly stopped as the tenders were taken over by spot houses.

TEXTILE TRADE

Cloth sales in America are reported to be equal to the present restricted production but stocks of manufactured goods are decreasing while unfilled orders are increasing. Mills in Japan are working at high level but during the last fortnight sales were below the present production. In Europe the state of the textile industry is disappointing and mills are forced to curtail production in France and Italy.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 12.37. This was the lowest level for the day as later on there was better outside support on reported continued excessive heat in Texas. During the middle of the afternoon session the market reached the highest level of the day when a rise of 15 points was established and October was quoted 12.52. At this level there was some long liquidation and Southern selling which relapsed prices 8 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 10 points to 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also very steady on speculative support and absence of any important selling. The market closed at a net rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 12.32c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 3 points on Tuesday but the market opened very steady at a rise of 6 points with October 6.49 as a result of unfavourable crop reports from America. Despite these unfavourable weather reports there was realising on scale up limits which checked the rise. As soon as selling was over prices again improved on adverse weather reports and by noon the market reached the highest level when October option was quoted at 6.52. There was London and local speculative buying with occasional long liquidation. Later on the market was quiet on less encouraging New York opening advices and the market closed at a net rise of 8 points. Distant deliveries were in good enquiry and July and October closed at 6.44 and 6.41 respectively. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.80d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady in sympathy with American cotton. There was scattered demand and prices closed at a rise of 3 points with July 5.22, October 5.16 and January 5.14.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a marked absence of any buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one to two points with spot cotton 3 points up at 8.48. Uppers futures were comparatively steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with spot cotton 2 points higher at 7.07d. per lb

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady on Tuesday with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed 2 to 3 points up with July 15.32, November 15.91 and January 15.90. Ashmouni futures were steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points with August 12.56 and October 12.65.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12.52 plus 12 (2-08 p.m.) lowest 12.37—03 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.52 (12-45 p.m.) lowest 6.48 (at the opening)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Tenders promptly stopped, good outside support; reacted on profit-taking, Southern selling; drought may cause a further advance.

Liverpool: Texas drought continues; unless early relief further advance likely.

Liverpool: (Owing to) drought in Texas there is more disposition to buy; think well of the market and would keep long.

Liverpool: Position market very strong owing to shortage contracts; if hot weather continues Texas, expect sharp advance.

Liverpool: Advance owing to unfavourable crop accounts and continued dry weather Texas generally; sellers are very cautious.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Drought in Texas There is more disposition to buy. Think well of the market and would keep long.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

Drought in Texas, there is more disposition to buy, think well of the market and would keep long.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers Liverpool:—

"Texas drought continues unless early relief further advance likely."

Messrs. Orvis Brothers and Co., New York:—

"Tenders promptly stopped. Drought continues. Broadening demand supplied by realising and Southern selling."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-19 a.m.: No precipitation. Excessive heat continues entire belt. Official forecast: Entire belt generally fair, very unfavourable Texas.

11-36 a.m.: Liquidation continues scale up some buying May 1935.

Their other Liverpool friends cabled: We are reliably informed that sharp setback crop. Expect higher prices.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us:

America: Cloths quieter; sales about equal to restricted production; prices unchanged; stocks goods reduced and unfilled orders increased; some lines result curtailment. England: Yarn cloth demand disappointingly slow. France and Italy activity declining. Germany activity maintained. Japanese Mills operating high level, but unable move full output past fortnight.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the folllowing cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Local and Western buying on continued drought Texas. About 28000 bales tendered taken chiefly by spot houses.

New York: Notices promptly stopped. Good buying on continued drought Texas. Purchases around present levels or on any further declines should be made.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July 1934	12.21+09
October 1934	12.44+04
December 1934	12.56+06
January 1935	12.62+06
March 1935.. ..	12.73+07
May 1935	12.85+09
Middling Spot	12.45+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July 1934	12.17+08
October 1934	12.43+08
December 1934	12.56+08
Middling Spot	12.32+08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	12.21
October 1934	12.46
December 1934	12.57
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	12.20
October 1934	12.46
December 1934	12.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July value 24/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27

Following a small rise of 4 to 9 points, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 209/4 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 217 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 208/8 for J/A and at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery.

During the early part of the session there was scattered buying and selling but later on prices improved on bullish silver cables It is reported that the American Government is to buy large quantities of silver and this buying is expected to have a favourable effect on commodity markets. Prices in the local market steadily improved and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 210 and Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 217/12. The undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of one point but later on was quoted 3 points down. The local market closed quiet but steady and quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J-A. Rs. 210/4
Broach A-M. Rs. 217/4
Oomra July Rs. 189/4
Oomra D-J. Rs. 192
Bengal July Rs. 135
Bengal D-J. Rs. 146.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 142	139	137	132	
Panjab	... 142	139	137	132	
Rajputana	... 142	139	137	132	
Oomra No. 3	194	191	189	185	...
C. P. No. 1	207	204	202	198	...
C. P. N. 2	200	197	195	191	...
Broach No. 2	... 216	213	211	209	
Punjab-Ame.	... 224	221	219	217	
Surat	... 276	273	270	267	
Rajpipla	... 274	271	268	265	
Navsari	... 278	275	272	269	

READY CATTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

204 A. Damodar Vaghra 212 1/4
40 A. Damodar Palej 213
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Arvi 191
120 G. G. Kesha and Co., Arvi 191 1/4
150 G. G. Kesha and Co. Karanja 187
100 Langli and Co. Malarkotla 3 off
100 Langli and Co. Palwal 131
62 Cotton Agent Malarkotla 176
100 Bhaidas Karshandas Palej 216 1/4
45 Mithabhai Nathoo Akola 171
428 Toyomankwa K Latur 192 1/2
75 Toyomankwa K Itola 217 1/2

Daily Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

EAST—Fair on Tuesday with scattered showers, thunder showers in South Georgia. Central generally fair.

WEST—Partly cloudy. Partly cloudy with probable showers on the West Coast and East Texas. West Texas generally fair.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

Bengal Superfine	146/48
Bengal Fine	142/44
Bengal F.G.	138/39
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142/44
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	138/39
Wardha-Hingt	199/201
Nagpur Savner	199/201
Pundhurna	193/94
Yeotmal	192/93
Arvi	191/92
Ellichpur	191/92
Amraoti-Berar	185/87
Khamgaon	187/88
Mulkapur	179/81
Khandesh	179/81
Jalna/Sailu	179/82
Burwah Sanavad	190/92
Broach Fine	213/14
Punjab/American	219/24
Punjab/American mix	211/14
Cambodia	269/74
Miraj/Sangli	214/19
Compta Good	219/24
Bagalkot	194/99
Kampala	340
Busoga	337
Jinja	332
Manza	326

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	933	272,900
Central India	489	213,123
Barsi and Nagar	1,031	172,360
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	48,241
Berar	822	437,730
Central Provinces	123	109,539
Total Oomras	3,398	1,253,893
Dholera	157	107,721
N.-W. Provinces	356	8,984
Rajputana	683	52,748
Sind-Punjab	...	171,823
Broach	280	326,787
Coompta and Dharwar	1,484	51,720
Westerns-Northerns	1,036	34,553
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	5	30,006
Persian	69	1,741
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	15	146,865
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts	...	28
Total	7,483	2,213,431

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,132	343,733
Japan and China	12,988	838,864
Coast Ports	161	16,590
Up-country by Rail	...	106,711
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	42,883
Total	14,281	1,348,781

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 26

July 56d.
October 59 3/4d
December 62d.

The State Of Trade

BOMBAY, June 27.

Below is the summary of the principal local markets:—

Money—Easy. Call money quoted at one per cent—Limited demand.—

Securities—Very steady market—Improved demand—Some long liquidation at the Rise—Undertone good shares—Further long liquidation in Tata Steel Shares by weak Bulls—Expect increased offerings on rallies—Mill shares neglected—Cements quiet but steady—Hydro Electrics good tone—Power shares in demand—Burma shares steady.

Cotton—Bulls realising in America at the rise—Local market steady on better enquiry influenced by bullish silver advices—Liverpool opening cables disappointing.

Bullion—Sharp rise in silver on American news. U. S. Government's silver buying campaign—Expected purchases 1254 million ounces in six months—Prices likely to rise—Gold quiet but steady.

Linseed and Wheat—Foreign advices disappointing—Speculative element against—Beneficial rains in up country—Germany restricting Linseed imports—Market weak—Wheat quiet.

Seeds—Castorseed quiet moderate business—Groundnuts dull absence of export demand. Cotton seed quiet but steady narrow fluctuations.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 27

Java Ready	13 14 6
S. S. India	4 1 3
S. S. Subedar	4 1 0
S. S. Fusijama	4 1 0
June shipment	4 0 9
July shipment	4 0 3
N/D shipment	4 0 3
Tone: Quiet	

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 26

September 1.69—01
December 1.78—
March 1.86 plus 01
May 1.90—

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 26

July 0.90c
September 0.90 5/8c
December 0.91 5/8c

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, June 26.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	78-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
National Bank of India ..	47-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LINSEED.

London, June 26.

Linseed Calcutta (London) o.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-6-3.

Linseed La Plata, Hull o.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London o.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-12-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 26.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb, 6-3/4 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 26.

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	13.00
Amsterdam	7.41-1/2
Brussels	21.63
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.87
Berne	15.45-1/2
Paris	76.28
Prague	121.06
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.03-1/16

LONDON METALS.

London, June 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	36
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-3/4

SEEDS.

London, June 26.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) o.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) o.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't) o.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 27

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 June-Dec.
Selling T T D D 1/6 Jan-Mar.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-Oct.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Nov-Feb.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying 60 days 78 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 1/2 26th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 27th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 27th instant
Jaca/London 7.37 1/2 26th instant
London/Paris 76.28 26th instant
London/Belgium 21.53 26th instant
London/Switzerland 15.45 1/2 26th instant
London/Italy 58.87 26th instant
London/Berlin 13.00 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th instant
London/New York 5.08 1/16 26th instant
London/New York 5.03 1/16 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 26-18-1 25th instant 26-18-2 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 25th instant 20 5/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 25th instant 20 3/8 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 45.42 25th instant 45.46 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 25th instant 15/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 15/16 per cent 25th instant 15/16 per cent 26th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 26.

BROACH :—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.10
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.40
OOMRA :—	
Gobi (No. 1 Staple)	5.25
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.55
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

SAKELLARIDIS :—

July 1934	8.25
October 1934	8.37
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.44
January 1935	8.45
March 1935	8.50
F. G. F. Spot	8.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
June 1934		6.56+08
July 1934	6.53	6.55+08
August 1934 ..		6.54+08
September 1934 ..		6.52+08
October 1934 ..	6.49	6.51+08
November 1934 ..		6.46+08
December 1934 ..		6.46+08
January 1935 ..		6.46+08
February 1935 ..		6.46+08
March 1935		6.47+08
April 1935		6.46+08
May 1935		6.46+08
June 1935 ..		6.45+08
Middling Spot ..		6.80+05

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 26.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	20-5/16
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 26.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. 26-18-2-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 26.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 21/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 22/0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Fall In Tata Steel Shares

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, June 27.

As anticipated, there was a further fall to-day in Tata Steel shares owing to heavy long liquidation. Accumulation of weak long interest near the top of the market needed a shake-out and the present liquidation is improving the technical situation but still there exists a fairly large long interest which is expected to have depressing effect.

There was a large turnover in steel shares and Dfds. declined to Rs. 314|- while Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 73|2. The decline in steel shares is said to be too rapid and there may be some rally but it will be difficult to sustain such rallies.

Mill shares were quiet but steady with a limited business. Cement shares remained neglected with a small turnover. Hydro-Electric shares fared well with a good enquiry for Power shares. Bombay Burma shares were fairly steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 27

Bombay Dyeing 730 728 725 723
Century 233 32 31 233
Central India 215 12 211/14
Colaba 86
Kohinoor 137 136
New Great 120 121
Simplex 73/2
Swadeshi 163 60 159/6
Bundi 28/10 28/12
Indian Cement 97 388 385/10
T Steel Defd 327 22 316 20 15 313/2
T Steel Ord 74/4 73/10 73/2
Bombay Steam 283 282 283/2
Bombay Burma 453 447 454 452
Tata Hydro 141
Andhra 1402 7 1403 1407
Tram 144/1

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	284	6
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	723	12
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	233	2
100 Central India	211	14
100 Colaba	86	4
100 Coorla	93	2
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	347	8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	128	12
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	90	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	136	4
250 Laxmi	703	12
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1160	0
250 Model	48	8
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	121	4
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	N2900	0
50 Simplex	73	2
100 Swadeshi	159	6
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1357	8
1000 Western	N725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	4
25-50 Central	28	2
500 Imperial	1,337	8
125-500 Imp. Contry	332	8
50-100 India	109	0
5 Union	4-10-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	28	12
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	385	10
40 Katni Def.	1,270	0
100 Katni Ord.	336	14
75 Okha	169	6
10 Punjab	17	14
100 Shahabad	339	3
70 United	91	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	12
15-75 New India	33	8
200 Oriental	3,750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	3
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Vly.	1407	8
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	144	1
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	141	4
1000 Tata Power	1122	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	845	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	86	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	N770	0
MININGS		
10 Shirajpur	17	14
30 Tata Steel Def.	313	2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	73	2
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	176	4
50 Belapur Sugar	217	8
250 Bom. Steam	283	2
125 Bom. Burma	452	8
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	149	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2	10
50 Bom. Telephone	92	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	117	8
100 Ind. Radio Df.	513	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	456	4

NEW OPTION CONTRACT IN COTTON

It has been decided by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association to allow trading in monthly options based on the April-May 1935 Broach contract. The first date on which trading in a monthly option is permitted will be the 16th of each month and the date of expiry for the same period will be the 21st of the following month. For example an option to expire on the 21st of August may be purchased on or after the 16th of July.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26

Broach J/A opening 210; highest 210 3/4; lowest 209 1/4; close 210

Broach A/M 1935 opening 218; highest 218; lowest 216 3/4; close 217 3/4

Oomra July opening 189 1/4; highest 189 1/2; lowest 188 3/4; close 188 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 190 1/2; highest 192 1/2; lowest 190 1/4; close 191 1/2

Bengal July opening 137 1/4; highest 137 1/4; lowest 135; close 135

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/2; highest 147; lowest 146; close 146

Tejimandi for Broach J/A Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 31 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 9 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 23rd June 9,399 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,205,948 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,315,444

Decrease 109,496

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 26

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-4
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Firm

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27

On Tuesday the London Silver market was quiet. Indian operators bought but China was selling Spot silver prices closed 1/16d lower at 20 5/16d. Gold prices advanced in London by 1 1/2d to 26-18-2 1/2. Dollar-sterling closed at 5.03 1/6 and London-Paris exchange rate declined 3 points to 76.28.

Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 1/16 against last closing at 1/4. To-day Shanghai closed firm at 1-4 1/8

In the local Silver market there was a fairly large buying influenced by bullish foreign advices. American Government is reported to buy a large quantity of Silver and at the November Conference Silver question is expected to receive first attention. This news influenced large speculative buying in the local market and prices after opening at Rs. 56/12 advanced to Rs. 57/2. There was scarcity of sellers.

The gold market was easy with increased selling. In the absence of any support prices declined to Rs. 34-4-9. The undertone of the market was quiet:—

Ready Silver	57 2 0
July delivery	57 2 0
August delivery	57 4 0
Ready Gold	34 4 9
July delivery	34 4 9
August delivery	34 5 6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 26

Spot silver 45 1/4 cents
July delivery 45.47 plus 02
September delivery 46.00 plus 10
Tone: Steady.

1000 Port Canning	571	4
15 Scindia	8	13
30 Tata Construct.	73	4
25 Tata Oil	17	2
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p c Bom. Trams	80	0
5 p c Central India	472	8
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p c Katna 2nd	136	4
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	131	4
7½ p c Tata Power	1340	0
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	170	10
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	141	8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	650	0

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934

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GANDHIJI URGES PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES

Advice To Harijan Workers Of Gujarat And Kathiawar

No Need Of Special Fund For Digging Wells

Each Case Must Stand On Its Own Merit, And Be Dealt With Accordingly

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, June 27

Ashram Road again presented a very busy appearance, and a fairly large crowd gathered there to have Mahatma's "darshan". Gandhiji began his round of engagements with a conference with Harijan workers of Gujarat and Kathiawar. They were in all about 50 in number.

Every worker placed before Gandhiji the work done so far in one's own district. They also acquainted Gandhiji with their path in doing Harijan work, especially in villages. They also told him that digging wells for Harijans was a great problem and suggested that some special fund should be collected for the purpose.

NO NEED OF SPECIAL FUND

Gandhiji did not like that a special fund should be collected for digging wells. They must scrutinise each application for a well, and he said dig a well there, for it was their duty to give them water and all facilities possible. They must also accept whatever help was given them by Sanatanists in any form. Their sole duty ought to be how to make Harijans self-contained. Gandhiji said that they must work in villages and incessant propaganda would remove whatever obstacles lay in their way.

DO THE WORK YOURSELVES

In reply to a question Gandhiji said that if the Harijan work of a particular village was not done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh or by its member actively, they must do it themselves, even as Government do the work of a Municipality if the latter does not do its function properly.

CONGRATULATIONS ON ESCAPE

Gandhiji has received a number of telegrams from different bodies and important leaders congratulating him on his providential escape from the outrage at Poona.

MAHATMA DISCUSSES HARIJAN PROBLEMS

Says Number Of Reformers Is Daily Increasing

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

"The number of reformers is daily increasing and the heart of people is also undergoing change towards their treatment to Harijans", is the opinion expressed by Gandhiji while discussing the problems that faced Harijan workers at a meeting of the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh this morning.

Sjt. Parixitlal Mazumdar, Secretary of the Sangh narrated the difficulties they were experiencing in their work of organising wells for Harijans, and the problems of collecting funds. Gandhiji said that if they were earnest in their work, they could esily get funds.

In replying to question of Sjt. Thakkar Bapa that organising separate wells for Harijans was considered by some people as tantamount perpetuating untouchability, Gandhiji said that it was not necessarily so, but in any case they cannot allow Harijans to die for want of water.

The discussion terminated after a number of questions were put by workers to all of which Gandhiji replied satisfactorily.—U. P.

BARODA WELCOMES GANDHIJI

Purse Of 1,000 Rupees Presented

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 26.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Baroda City to-day as Mahatma Gandhi was to pass through Baroda. The local Harijan Sangh Organisers made good arrangements. There was a heavy rush of crowds and about 4,000 people gathered to accord him a rousing reception at the Station. Platform tickets were closed at the last minute. The station authorities helped in the task of the Harijan Sangh organisers.

PURSE PRESENTED.

At 5 o'clock the train steamed into the station and Gandhiji alighted amidst loud cheers of "Gandhiji-ki-jai". A special seat was given in the rear of the station in the open veranda facing the tower where Gandhiji took his seat amidst cheers and applause.

Prominent people who had been present were Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, Sjt. Maganbhai Patel, Dr. Venilal Modi, Mr. Laxmilal Doctor, Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria, Mr. Harry Buch, Dr. P. M. Nanavati, and Mrs. Pranlal Nanavati.

The Baroda District Harijan Sevak Sangh presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,000 were kept by the organisers for local relief purposes. It was a grand scene where the Grand Old Man of Gujrat presented a purse to the Saint of Sabarmati.

GANDHIJI'S ADDRESS.

Gandhiji then addressing the huge gathering said, "I am extremely grateful to the public of Baroda for presenting me the purse of Rs. 1,000 for Harijan uplift. I would rather wish that the Baroda people should contribute first to the fund of the distressed peasants of Gujerat started by Dr. Chandulal Desai and others and then as a bounden duty to remove the slur of untouchability, they should contribute to the Harijan Fund. I regret that I cannot stay here, for a long time because I am tired and exhausted. The Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar has done a good deal for the uplift of Harijans and it is a slur on the Baroda public that the Secretary of the Gujerat Harijan Sevak Sangh Mr. Parikshitlal Mazmudar is roughly handled by the police of a small village of the State. I would urge all present to remove the slur of untouchability."

After the lecture Gandhiji collected money and his purse was swelled with humble contribution, till the train left the Baroda Station.

The police arrangements were satisfactory.

BHAVNAGAR PREPARES TO RECEIVE GANDHIJI

Kathiawar Quota Of Rs. 25,000 For Harijan Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, June 26.

Arrangements are almost complete for the reception of Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives here on the morning of Sunday, the 1st July. Collection of funds for the purse is going ahead. About Rs. 6,000 have already been collected in the town proper. It is hoped that the figure for Bhavnagar alone may reach to Rs. 10,000 the amount anticipated by the workers. Looking to the report received from other places of Kathiawad in the office of the Reception Committee, it is not unlikely that the total collection reaches Rs. 25,000. Kathiawad will thus be able to give its anticipated quota to Mahatmaji.

The vital question before Mahatmaji in his visit to Bhavnagar is about the amalgamation of the two Harijan institutions in Kathiawad, viz., Kathiawad Harijan Samiti and the Kathiawad Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Kathiawad Harijan Samiti was started by Mahatma Gandhi when he presided over the Kathiawad Political Conference at Bhavnagar in the month of January 1925. The Sangh was started as a branch of the All-Gujerat Harijan Sevak Sangh at the time of Mahatmaji's memorable fasts in the Yeravda Jail. In order to arrive at an amicable settlement the Sangh meets on the morning of the 29th instant. The Kathiawad Harijan Samiti also meets on the same day at night. The joint meeting of the Samiti and Sangh may be held on the 30th instant. The decision of the joint meeting will be conveyed to Mahatmaji on the evening of the 2nd July after Mahatmaji breaks his silence.

On inquiring it is found that there is not much truth in the press report of the opposition by the Sanatanists of Bhavnagar. Even if some of the Sanatanists oppose to Mahatmaji's visit, the opposition will be quite nominal. Many of the orthodox Sanatanists are against any such demonstrations. Although about an hour is reserved for discussion with Sanatanists, it is probable that no orthodox Sanatanists will discuss with Mahatmaji as his views are so well-known.

Rebate On Cotton.

The Bhavnagar State Railway has notified to give a rebate of 0-1-2 per maund if a merchant or a firm import via Dhandhuka for Bhavnagar docks, 2,000 bales of cotton or yarn waste during one year beginning from 1st March 1934. This will mean a good business in cotton via Bhavnagar.

Further Study In Science.

Messrs K. M. Parekh and V. D. Parekh of Parekh Bros., proprietors of Bhavnagar Chemical Works, Kartej, who passed their last B.Sc., examination in first and second class, are proceeding to America for studies of M.Sc., in Chemical Engineering in the Masachusetts Institute of Technology.

Management Of Giras.

The management of Giras of a Mul Garasia who dies without leaving a male heir, was so far done by the widow of the deceased. The Bhavnagar State has now notified that henceforth, the State will decide to whom the management will be given in such cases after the death of a Mul Garasia whose estate gives an annual income of more than 3,000 rupees.

POONA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

Sanatanists Have Disgraced Humanity, Say Calcutta Papers

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Calcutta papers are all unsparing in condemnation of the Poona Outrage, which they regard as a dastardly attack on the Apostle of Non-violence.

"The bomb thrown at Mahatma Gandhi," says the "Advance," "would prove to be a blessing in disguise, if the wave of indignation, roused by the outrage would sound a death-knell to the cult of violence."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"To those who are deluding themselves with the idea that terrorism will die down with a change in Government, these events must have come as a rude reminder that they were living in a fool's paradise."

The "Forward" writes:—"The Poona Outrage will strengthen the Harijan movement, but Poona cannot be forgotten for that reason. The Poona-brand of Sanatanists disgrace humanity and must be fought to the last."

The "Statesman" opines:—"Just as surely as terrorism in Bengal by its excesses produced, not only reaction against itself, but in favour of the Government, so will the Sanatanist excesses alienate public opinion from orthodox Hindu Party.

"Assassination and terrorism as methods," adds the paper, "cannot be canalized. Inevitably they recoil and seek their objectives in circles, in which they start and also in quarters believed to be immune from danger."

The "Anand Bazar Patrika" and other Vernacular papers also characterise the outrage as diabolical.—United Press.

"HORRIFIED AND DISTRESSED"

BOMBAY, June 27.

Dr Moonje and Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, General Secretaries of the Hindu Maha Sabha have sent the following telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi on the Poona outrage:—

"Horrified and distressed at attempted outrage, deserving severest condemnations. Respectful congratulations on your Providential escape".—A. P.

MAHATMA THANKS

SABARMATI, June 27.

Mahatma Gandhi wishes to thank the authors of the numerous congratulatory telegrams on his narrow escape at Poona.

In reply to an inquiry about the object of his Calcutta visit, on 19th July, Gandhiji says that the Calcutta visit is primarily to discuss at their request with Bengal friends their special problems, but he expects the Harijan Sangho and Workers to collect subscriptions for the Harijan cause.—A. P.

DESERVES NOTHING BUT CONDEMNATION.

Mr. Jamaluddin Mokhmoor, Secretary, Swaraj Party, Ajmer wires:—

"The Poona Outrage, horrible as it is, deserves nothing but condemnation and must be universally condemned. In our humble opinion, if Mahatmaji instead of going to jail, devotes at least one year to counterblast terrorism, which is spreading all over the country, he will be doing more useful work."

Mr. M. Yunus, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of East Indian Railway Company filed a complaint before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinapore charging Mr. B. C. Mitter, Editor of a Journal known as "Mazdoor" with defamation, criminal intimidation and provocation to cause breach of the peace.

Golden Jubilee Of Congress

Proposal To Celebrate It In October

Cenotaphs All Over Country Suggested In Honour Of Those Who Died

A move to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress all over India simultaneously with the holding of the session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in the last week of October next has been set on foot in the city.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, an ex-President of the Congress, who was consulted in the matter has approved the suggestion.

A meeting of leading Congressmen in the city is to be held very shortly when the programme for the Golden Jubilee Week will be decided upon.

The raising of cenotaphs in all important cities in the country in honour of those who have laid down their lives in the cause of the country's freedom is suggested as one way of celebrating the Golden Jubilee.

A publication of the 50 years history of the Congress, the different stages it has passed through since it was inaugurated in Bombay in 1885 under Government patronage upto the present time when it is considered to be the only political organisation representing the nation, is also suggested.

Another suggestion is the compilation of a souvenir book mentioning the names of all those who have played a heroic part in the freedom's struggle.

During the week meetings processions, flag hoisting ceremonies and other demonstrations are to be held in celebration of the event.

The first session of the Congress, it may be noted was held in Bombay in 1885 under official patronage and auspices but in latter years developed a national mentality and became the foremost political organisation in the country with complete independence as its goal.

MYSORE'S ENTRY INTO FEDERATION

C. V. Chariar's Views Get Cold Reception In State

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, June 23.

During this week-end, advocates of constitutional reforms in the Mysore State, who are all gathered in Mysore, either attending the session of the Representative Assembly or the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja, now in full swing, heard two declarations on the subject, one by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan and the other by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress. Both these statements have not met with the approval of the advocates of constitutional reforms.

MYSORE AND FEDERATION

The general idea in Mysore ever since the question of an All-India Federation had been mooted, is, that Mysore, hailed as the "Model State'" should not only join the Federation, but should set an example to the other States. Sir Mirza M. Ismail in his pronouncements has expressed unequivocally that Mysore would join the Federation. While the State and the people alike plumped wholeheartedly for an All-India Federation, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar in declaring open the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Mysore on Monday, the 18th instant, sounded a note of warning and opined "Mysore will have its bright future provided she remains independent of the coming Federation. By entering the Federation, Mysore subjects herself to the laws made by the Federal Legislature where she will have some voice and also to laws made by the Parliament where she will have none. It is a strange idea of sovereignty unknown in history or political fiction. If she does enter, she would become a Zamindari henceforth."

THE OTHER VIEW

"Nobody shares Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar's views and apprehensions expressed by him on the question of the State's entry into the All-India Federation. It would be a great blunder if Mysore remained outside." This was the view expressed by Mr. K. T. Basham, staunch nationalist and a Member of the Legislative Council, in the course of his discussion on the Budget in the Representative Assembly. Several other members also gave their views favouring Mysore's entry into the Federation "with all its implications".

Sir Mirza Ismail, himself, who was an interested listener to Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar's lecture, promptly corrected the ex-President of the Congress and denied that the Princes had given unwilling and nervous consent to enter the Federation. While accepting this assurance of the Dewan, Mr. Acharia chose to read between the lines of that assurance.

SIR MIRZA'S 'NO'

While the speech of Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar above referred to, cause surprise, the speech of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in declaring the session of the Representative Assembly closed on Thursday, had caused greater surprise. Referring to the insistent demands made by the people's representatives in the Legislatures, from time to time, for more constitutional reforms in Mysore, Sir Mirza said "Let me tell the House that there is no idea of introducing any further changes in the constitution or of altering the structure of Mysore Government. The Government are convinced that it would not be in the best interest of the people of Mysore or of the State as a Political entity to alter the constitution on the lines contemplated by the advocates of constitutional reforms in the State. That is a policy which it would be neither practicable, wise, nor desirable to adopt. I cannot help expressing my surprise that this policy should have been advocated at a time like the present when Parliamentary democracy is decaying everywhere. This does not mean that liberty need be destroyed, especially in Mysore, nor that public opinion cannot have its part in shaping policy. I am sure, the conscience of the State feels that our present consituation is quite democratic enough for all practical purposes. That constitution is the result of a long process of peaceful and steady evolution; the result of ripe eperience and careful nurture. In the past it has worked most satisfactorily; in the present it admirably suited to the needs of State; in the future it will prove capable of working even more satisfactorily than a constitution based upon Parliamentary control."

HIS ADVICE

Sir Mirza concluded:—I venture to offer this counsel to you and I trust you will receive it in the spirit which it is offered. Improve by all means what you have got when any improvement is needed. But attempt no radical changes. Let us, like practical men, check our ideals by actualities; therein lies our success and our happiness. I hope—and perhaps my hope is greater than my expectation—that you will all agree with me.".

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSAILED

Zanzibar Legislation Threatens Very Existence Of Community

The following cable has been received by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association from the Indian National Association, Zanzibar:—

"Local Government published draft Bills seven days ago propose passing into law 28th instant. These Bills most revolutionary racial Un?British in character calculated prevent Indians acquiring land, deprive them their existing ancient rights o dealing in only important local industry, cloves, thus threatening very existence whole community numbering fifteen thousand.

"Conjointly they also practically deprive Indians about eight million rupees being capital, bonafide invested business with and mortgage of Arabs Natives properties.

"Applied local Government for postponement these measures but same refused. Relations between Indians, Arabs and Africans so far most cordial and intimate.

"Proposed legislation sure create friction and racial bitterness. Great consternation, panic, fear prevail amongst Indians.

"Please secure us through India Government at least two months respite for submitting our representations to right quarters pray urgent reply.

"Indian National Association."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Association, has addressed the Government of India in the matter requesting them to take immediate steps to safeguard the legitimate rights of Indian merchants in Zanzibar.

BENGAL COUNCIL'S LIFE EXTENDED.

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The first act of Sir John Anderson on arrival at Calcutta today has been the issual of a Notification extending the life of the Bengal Legislative Council for one year more, from June 29, 1934.—United Press.

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